YOU CAN GET

10 Years Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,983—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 9, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th July.
* CLYDE	4060	E. Street	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	11th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th ,,
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th ,,
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klansberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	in July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,013	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	R. Meyer	5,400	25th July 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 28th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,249 tons, Captain X....., to sail on or about the 25th July, 1900, every 28 days' Departures.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th July, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Buereh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 10th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 12th July.

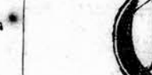
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.
,, RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th July, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO.'S HIGH CLASS BRANDIES

FOR TABLE AND MEDICINAL USE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.	Cash Special Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	Per Doz.	86 0	77 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	7 4	6 8
Do. do. do.	per pint.	3 10	3 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	52 8	47 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	,, ,,	44 8	40 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,, ,,	38 0	34 0
CHEAP BRANDY, bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,, ,,	27 0	24 0

Also MOUNIE'S, HENNESSEY'S and EXSHAW'S BRANDIES.

Detailed Price List on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

BRANCH PHARMACY, ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOW OPEN for EVERY DESCRIPTION of PHARMACEUTICAL WORK. Dispensing under SPECIAL ENGLISH QUALIFIED SUPERVISION.

PERFUMES AND SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy or Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO. Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW. ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE hereby give notice that we have been appointed SOLE AGENTS of the HYDRABAD (DECCAN) COMPANY, LIMITED, for the sale in the Bombay Presidency of THAT COMPANY'S COAL (SINGARENI) and are prepared to accept offers for contracts for ready and forward delivery.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.

No. 121 Medows Street, Fort, Reuter's office Building.
July 7, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ESSAJI MOOSAJI has contracted to SELL the property hereunder described.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Batty field land or ground called by the name of Kitalichi Khar situate without the Fort, Bombay, at Matoonga Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,0718 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 330 and 555, New Nos. 4052 and 4143, and New Survey Nos. 1-1113, 1-1115 and 1-2-1114, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward Nos. 7124, 7120, and 7121 (1), and Street Nos. 691 and 687 and 688, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Bombay Municipality and partly by the Vincent Road, on or towards the West partly by the ground of Purshotam Shivlal, partly by the ground of Kashinath Baban, partly by the ground of Nilcant Vithoba, partly by the ground of Shamrao Kashinath and partly by the ground of Waman Manic, on or towards the North by the property of the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the south partly by the property of the Bombay Municipality and partly by the ground of Wamad Manic and which said premisses are now in the possession of the said vendor Essaji Moosaji.

Any person having any claim, right, title or interest to or in the aforesaid property whether by way of gift, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, inheritance, reversion, or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 109, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and all such claims shall be considered as waived and null and void—Dated this 7th day of July, 1900.

DAPHTARY & FERREIRA,
Purcheser's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS ! !

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY, AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Over Crawford and Co.)
RESIDENCE:
CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3 Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
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Reserve Fund ....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 100,00,000

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THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned—

1 full size mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c.
The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and washhand tables, book and hat stands, double door almirah, book case, meatsafe, sofas, easy chairs, office tables, canvas jolly boat, 1 large and 1 small cooking stoves, 2 iron safes, etc.

1 twelve bore C. F. hammerless and shot gun (imperceptible rifling) sighted to 150 yards.
1 Cantante Resonante cottage piano by Rose.
1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. John Noel, consisting of chest of drawers, cot, wearing appearl, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. R. W. Liebschwager, consisting of two new woollen suits and one second hand suit.

The effecs of the late Mr. A. E. Proctor, consisting of one telescope.

On account of the manufacturer to close account—
1 case 115 lbs. English Oak tanned Picking Bands.
On account of the concerned, ex Imperatrix—
1375 A. S. 1565—1 case metal buttons.

By order of Messrs. Kahn and Kahn and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Murlidhur Kundanlal, Delhi.

75 bales each 25 reams coloured tissue paper.

AT 2 P. M.

1 ladies' and 1 gent's pneumatic bicycles.
1 light second hand victoria in good order.
1 second hand French polished office shigram.
1 strong built circular brougham.
1 second hand open phaeton newly done up.
1 light dog-cart.
1 English brougham in excellent order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BRITISH HOTEL LANE, FORT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned valuable property of the late Jehanghir Hormusjee Mody, under instructions from the Executors of the said deceased. The property fetches, on an average, a gross rent of Rs. 580 per month.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Government land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate, lying and being at British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,347 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 9, new No. 4833, old Survey No. 1404, and new Survey No. 9516, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Mr. Shapurjee Jewajee Bottlewalla, on or towards the west by the property of late Mr. Mancherjee Framjee Cama, on or towards the south by the British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the north by the property of Bai Motiabai Jehangir Wadia and his Highness Aga Khan, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1204 to 1207, and Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 to 29, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim and Kola, Solicitors, at their office No. 101, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at the Watson's Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following goods consisting of American, English and Austrian made best platedware such as centre pieces, flowerpots, ice pileteris, tea sets, tea kettle, 14 carat gold lady's and gent's, watches, Morocco leather travelling dressing bags, fancy timepieces and clocks, travelling clocks, binoculars, jardiniers with pots, terra-cotta bust and figures, porcelain, dinner and tea sets for 6 and 12 persons, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the above is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT RIPON ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from the owners, the Executors of the late Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody, sell off on the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned properties at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1900.

All the properties will be put up in one lot first and if not sold off in one lot such lot will be sold separately.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 214 square yards, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 2, on the north by a common passage, and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3734 (1), 3734 (2) and Street, Nos. 2 and 2A, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 784 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 1, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the north by a common passage and on the south by the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward Nos. 3735 (1), 3735 (2), 3735 (3) and 3735 (4), and Street Nos. 3, 3A 3B and 3C, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 468 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east partly by Lot No. 2 and partly by a common passage, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboovalla, on the north by Lot No. 5 and on the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rawjee, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes. under E Ward Nos. 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3736 (3), and Street Nos. 4, 4A, and 4B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of land together with the messuages and Bungalow, shops and stable standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 847 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the east by the Ripon Road, on the west by Lot No. 5, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake, and on the south partly by a common passage, and partly by Lot No. 5, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 3754 (1), 3754 (2), 3739 (1), 3739 (2), and 3739 (3), and Street Nos. 6, 6A, 8, 8A and 8B, and are occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of vacant land situate at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 613 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Ardeshir B. Limboowalla, on the north by the property of Mrs. Lake and on the south partly by Lot No. 3, and partly by a common passage, which said premises are in the possession of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the plan of the properties, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the Executors, at their office, No. 101, Medow Street, Fort Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER, SECOND ROW, SAMUEL STREET.

By order of Mr. Abdulla Haji Dawood, the Receiver in Suit No. 652 of 1899, Abdulla Haji Dawood, vs. Ebrahimbhoy Ludha Chatoo, and by virtue of a decretal order of sale made by the High Court, dated the 20th day of December, 1898, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th July, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or Ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, formerly belonging to the convict Khoja Aloo Paroo and in the possession of the Government of India, situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, at old town, in Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, which said premises contain by estimation 272 3-4 square yards and are bounded on the east by the public Chinch Bunder Second Row, now Samuel Street, on the west by the vacant ground of Manekjee Joewanjee, on the north by the house of Shaik Adam Ducking, and on the south by the house of Shaik Manock Dhoufoday, and formerly assessed by the Collecter of Assessment under Nos. 31 & 32, and now under Ward No. 3021, Street Nos. 361-63.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to Messrs Thakurdas, Dhurumsey, and Cama and Hormusjee, Soliciters to the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 1ST PATHAN STREET OR KUMBHAR WADA LANE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 681 of 1898.

Kalliambai...............................Plaintiff.
vs.
Goculdas Karamsey and another ....Defendants.

Under instructions given by Messrs. Jamietram Jivanram and Minocheher A. Vakil, the receivers appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the consent decree, dated the 13th day of March, 1900, made herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of First Pathan Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, C Ward, under No. 7809 and Street Nos. 5961, containing by admeasurement 116 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2077, New No. 9205, old survey No. 3 3-71 and new survey No. 5987, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by sweeper's passage, on the west by the said First Pathan Street, on the north by a gully and the house of Memon Haji Mahomed, and on the south by a gully and the house of Ramkuvarbai, widow, and which premises are now in the possession of the said Receivers and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Matubhai Kussanbhai, Solicitor to the Receivers, at his office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BREACH CANDY, KANDAWADY, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, AND BHENDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on the following days and time, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Abdulla Haji Dawood, and on account and risk of the mortgager, Sadanand Trimbuck Kale, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of October, 1899, the following properties:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling-house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,700 square yards, be the same little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 104 and 134, new Nos. 647 and 1099 old Survey Nos. 9-10 and 9-10 and new Survey No, 7400, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1637 and 1637, 13 and Street Nos. 2, 3, and 4, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Edulji Nowroji, partly by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee, and partly by the property of Bhugwandas Nathu, and partly by the property of Munjee Purshotum, on or towards the east by the property of Pestonji Hormusjee and others, on or towards the west by the property of Kisandas Nathu and Mulji Purshotum, on or towards the south partly by the property of Janardhan Gopal and partly by the passage of the cart, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sadanand Trimbeck Kale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses, called or known as Ovalwadi property, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kandawadi or in Mugbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Kandawady or Mugbhat Lane, on the south side thereof, and containing by admeasurement 2,572 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 561, new No. 2554, old Survey No. 512 and new Survey No. 7641, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. (1) 655, (2) 656, 657, 662, 669, 672 and 674, and Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, to 22, 1, 2, 7, 14, 17, and 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Cow lane, on or towards the south by Mugbhat Lane, on or towards the west partly by the property of Balcrishna Kashinath, partly by the property of Ganpatrao Chintoba, and partly by the property of Dwarkanath Appaji and others, and on or towards the north partly by the property of Dalpatram Soculdas, partly by the property of Wasudeo Luxmonjee, and partly by the property of Cassinath Damaji and others, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sadanand Trimbuck Kale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Breach Candy Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the said Breach Candy Road on the east side thereof, and containing by admeasurement 1,029 square yards, be the same little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 129, new No. 984, old Survey Nos. 94, 97, 98, and 99, and new Survey No. 8151, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 2135, 2136, 2137, and 2138, and Street Nos. 258, and 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Breach Candy Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji, and partly by the property of Aboo Kakey Hajee Soomar, on or towards the north partly by the property of Portuguese Church, and partly by the property of Aboobucker Hajee Soomar, and on towards the south partly by the property of Dadabhoy Hormusji and partly by the property of Hormusji Edulje, and which said dwelling houses are in the occupation of Sadanand Trimbuckjee Kale and his tenants.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenement, and dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhendy Bazaar or Parel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, fronting the Parel Road on the eastern side thereof, containing by admeasurement 267 square yards, be the same little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 136, new No. 745C, old Survey No. 1540, new Survey No. 991, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 8017-48 and Street Nos. 260 to 266, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Parel Road, on or towards the west by the passage and partly by the property of Ghati Essoo Amsa, on or towards the south by the property of Rajarama, daughter of Tajir bin Kaloo Kessow, on or towards the north by the property of Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed, and which said dwelling house is in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sadanand Trimbuck Kale.

For further particulars and conditions of sales, apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., at their offices, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF THE RIPON PRINTING PRESS.

The sale of the Branch Press of the above named press will take place TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, on the premises at LohariChawl, out of Fort, at 2 p.m.

The press contains about 7,000 pieces mattresses, 1,200 punkas 7 type casing machines, besides a large lot of types, pie, furniture, lithographic writing machines, tools, machines, &c.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their sales Rooms at 2 p.m., the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Alibhoy Jeevanji—

R A
2 15 cases utramarine blue—Ex s s Hansa Line.
& B

On account and at the risk of Megji Govind—
2 cases 20 pieces black and white alpaaca lustres.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 10 bundles 7-8 yards open carved silk ribbon—
10 bundles 7-8 yards velvet embroidered ribbon.
One lot coloured piece goods.
5 cases each 4 cwt superior prime Bavarian hop.
1 case 12 perambulators and 6 baby's tricycles.
5 cases each 15 dozen glass rose water sprinklers.

A lot of furniture comprising hat stand, corner cabinets, marble top round table, teapoy, chest of drawers, easy chair, etc.

A lot of miscellaneous articles comprising electroplated spoons and forks of sorts, sample money purses, cigar cases, soap, Japanese fancy goods, etc.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KAMATIPOORA BAZAAR STREET.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Rahim Hassool, the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at 4 p.m.; on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, on the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece of Government ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at without the Fort of Bombay, near Kamatipoora Bazaar Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about 67 6-9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of one Kanji, formerly of Ranchhord Damoder, on the west by the property of Dharsey Ludha, on the north by a public passage, which said hereditaments and premises were, formerly in the occupation of the said Manaji Niloji and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the said Manaji Niloji, and their tenants, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 3288, new No. 10130, old Survey No. 2872, new Survey No. 6386, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment E. Ward No. 939 and Street No. 8.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 9,11,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 171 and 172 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 26th June, 1900.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 25th July, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 21th of August, 1900.

MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 21st June, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF OLD MATERIAL RAILS CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, STEEL CROSSINGS, WHEELS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1900, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Suprintendent, Wari Bunder.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender form as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Company having to prove anything by the transaction.

PAYMENT—Must be made to the Company's Cashier prior to delivery.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd July, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED.

ALL the PAPERS on the case of the DEPOSED RAJA of Satara and the impeachment of Colonel C. OVANS with HISTORICAL NOTES and a Sketch of the Previous Proceedings at the India House with the Debates are shortly to be published in Royal 8vo. The preface will embrace a concise account of the House of Satara and it is proposed to be written by an Oriental Scholar.

Names and Addresses of Subscribers are being registered by Messrs. J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta. Present temporary address Indore Residency. Price Rs. Three per copy, exclusive of Postage. Paper bound. Cloth bound, Rs. 3-8-0. Books will be forwarded by value payable post, if remittance not previously received.

J. GHOSE & SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.

Temporary Address: Indore Residency, May 20, 1900.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, CO., LD.

ધી મધરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th July 1900, at 3 P.M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Lilladhur Valubhdass as a Director.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1900 and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું॰,

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 2nd July 1900 to 18th July 1900, both days inclusive.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 9-18m., 8-23a. Low water, 2-10m., 3-3a.
Adjourned Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Rugby Football, Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana on tour, Ganesh Khind.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—The special jurors will be required to attend at the High Court, to-day, 11 a.m.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—By request of the president of the Anthropological Society, a special general meeting of the Society will be held in the usual room, in the Town Hall, on Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m.

REQUIEM MASS.—A requiem service will be held at the Church of Dabool, at 7 a.m., on Tuesday, the 10th instant, for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha; the friends and relations of the deceased are kindly requested to attend.

LECTURE.—Babu Bipin Chandra Pal of the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, who has just returned from England, will deliver a lecture in English at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, at 6 p.m., to-day, on the present religious situation in England, America and India.

A CHILD DROWNED.—A coroner's inquiry was held on Saturday, at Haines Road, on the body of Jigna, a Hindu girl, aged about seven years. The deceased resided with her mother in a hut, off Haines Road. She had been subject to epileptic fits since she was eighteen months old. About 8 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the mother went out to receive food, which was being distributed, leaving deceased in the care of her grand-mother. About noon the latter also went out, leaving the child alone in the hut. At 3 o'clock, the grand-mother returned home and found the deceased missing. She searched for her and found her floating in a pool of water near the hut. There were no marks of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 p.m., on Tuesday. The papers to be read include:—(1) Description of a new Lizard from the Batu Caves, Selangor, by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; (2) Description of a New Snake from the Perak Hills, by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F.R.S.; (3) Notes on "Ophidia," collected in Burma, by Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S., and Vety. Capt. G. H. Evans; (4) Fishing in Indian Waters, (Part VI.) by Mr. F. O. Gadsden, R.I.M. Miscellaneous Notes.—(*a*) Note on the large Flying-Squirrel (Pteromys inornatus), by Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck, F.Z.S.; (*b*) The large Barred Owlet (Glaucidium cuculoides) capturing quail on the wing, by Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, F.E.S.; (*c*) On the Occurrence of the white-winged Wood-Duck (Asarcornis scutulatus) in Upper Burma, by Vety. Capt. G. H. Evans, A.V.D.; and (*d*) The Golden-eye, (Clangula glaucion), by Lieut.-Col. J. W. Yerbury, R.A.

MONETARY DIFFICULTIES AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Purshotum Vajeram, a Goojarati Bhut, aged about twenty-three years. The deceased used to supply drinking water to the people at the Prince's Dock. On Friday about noon, Purshotum was going in the direction of the checker's chowkey near the railway siding at the gates of the dock, when he suddenly fell down, and became unconscious. He was placed on a stretcher and sent to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium-poisoning. He died in the evening. The deceased, it appears, had been involved to the extent of Rs. 700 and was frequently dunned by his creditors. He also lost his brother-in-law about two months ago and was in consequence very sad and sullen. On Friday morning he purchased two annas' worth of opium and having swallowed it, went to the dock. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

TRAFFIC IN MINORS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Sultan Mahomed Punjabee, a Mahomedan, and Cassibai, a woman, stand charged with selling and buying a Hindu girl, named Soondri, for Rs. 15 for an immoral purpose. Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, prosecuted, while the accused were defended by Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Velinker, pleader. The case for the prosecution having been closed, the first accused in his defence denied having sold the girl to the second accused. The whole of the evidence adduced by the prosecution was untrue. The second accused pleaded that the girl, Soondri, used to go to her place in company of the woman Ashabee, her adopted mother. Soondri sometimes used to go to her place alone. The evidence of the witness Masoombee was false. Masoombee was the daughter of one Pithi woman, who was some months ago, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of kidnapping a minor. The accused had given evidence against Pithi in that case and hence Pithi's daughter Masoombee had come forward to give evidence against her. Another witness Amirbee was once staying at the accused's place. She was turned out of the house by the accused about five months ago, on account of her turbulent character. The magistrate framed charges against the two accused and remanded the case, as the defence desired to call evidence.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ERROR IN THE TAXATION OF COSTS.

NARO GOPAL KULKARNI VS. BASGAUDA BIN SHETIGAUDA.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. F. C. O. Beaman, District Judge of Belgaum, in appeal No. 67 of 1898. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for Naro Gopal, original plaintiff and appellant; and Mr. M. V. Bhat appeared for Basgauda, original defendant and respondent.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision, said: We cannot criticise the findings of fact recorded by the District Judge, nor can we send back the case allowing plaintiff to amend his plaint and change his claim into something which would be contrary to his sworn deposition. Had the plaintiff in the first Court taken advantage of the admissions made by defendant at the close of the written statement, it might have been different. As the case now stands, plaintiff has only himself to thank for the position in which he is. There is an admitted error in the taxation of costs in the Court of first instance, which the District Judge no doubt would have corrected in appeal had it been brought to his notice. The vakil's fee should be Rs. 114-3-2 instead of Rs. 239-4-9. This can now be corrected. Otherwise the appeal is dismissed and plaintiff must pay all costs.

USE OF A WAY TO THE STREET.

DHARAMCHAND DAYABHAI VS. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI.

THIS was an application against a decision of Mr. Mathuradas, mamlatdar of Chorasi; in suit No. 6 of 1900. Mr. H. C. Coyajee appeared for Dharamchand, original defendant and applicant. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for Chunibhai, original plaintiff and opponent.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's decision, said: Plaintiff complained that defendant obstructed him in a certain right of way from his house to the street in the heart of the city of Surat. He did not complain that he was obstructed in the possession of his lands or premises. The subject matter was the use of a way to the street. That is not within the provisions of Section 4 of Bombay Act III of 1876. The use of roads or customary ways to fields is the only use of way referred to in that section. We must make the rule absolute and dismiss the suit with costs throughout.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

UGARCHAND MULCHAND VS. SURAJMAL LEHERCHAND AND OTHERS.

THIS was an application against a decision of Mr. Lalshanker Umiashanker, acting judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, in suit No. 809 of 1899. Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah appeared for Ugarchand, original defendant and applicant; and Mr. G. S. Rao for Surajmal and others, original plaintiffs and opponents.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's judgment, said:—The Small Cause Court Judge has relied on the deposition of defendant's son Mr. Manilal? (Trikamlal) to show that defendant should be deemed to be dwelling in Ahmedabad. But this deposition shows that defendant only occasionally visits Ahmedabad where is the family home. He has dwelt in Bombay for 20 years. That is where he actually and voluntarily resides and carries on business. Mr. Rao for plaintiff seeks the assistance of Explanation I to Section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code. But that explanation is identical with Explanation (a) to Section 8 of the Old Small Cause Courts Act (XI of 1865), which was interpreted in Gendu vs. Govind (10 Bom. H. C. R., p. 409) in a sense contrary to that followed by the Small Cause Court Judge in the present case. On the facts it is clear that the Small Cause Court Judge, Ahmedabad, had no jurisdiction, and we must make the rule absolute and dismiss the suit with costs throughout.

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE IN BOMBAY.

INQUEST ON THE VICTIMS.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry on Saturday evening, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances under which four persons, named Motibai, a woman and her son, Baboo Girdharlal, Motibai, another woman, and Shivram Mohanram, a Marwaree, were killed by the fall of a house at 2nd Bholwada Street, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, the 1st inst.

Narandas Kilabhoy, son of the landlord Kilabhoy Bhowanidas, a servant to Motabhoy Mulla Esabhoy, lading and shipping agent, said he lived with his father on the fourth storey of the house in 2nd Bholwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, which fell. The deceased Motibai was his sister. On Sunday last, about 6-30 a.m. an oilman, named Ebrahim Bodha, who had his oil-press on the ground floor of the house came upstairs, and informed him that there was a crack in the west wall of his room. Witness went downstairs and saw the crack. It was from top to the bottom of the wall. He told the oilman to vacate the room at once and then went to all the tenants and told them to leave the premises and some of them did so. Witness afterwards went to the Sonapore Burning Ground and told his father of the crack and informed him that he had warned the tenants to vacate the house. About an hour after a man informed witness that the house had fallen and some of the persons had been buried under the debris. On going home he found that his sister was missing, and was informed that his uncle Harridas Bhowanidas, his deceased brother Vithaldas' widow Vijdyo, and his daughter Chuntrawanti had been extricated from the debris and removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. When witness told all the tenants to vacate, he also told the members of his family to have their tea and then to vacate, and they made preparations to do so. He had a cup of tea himself and afterwards went to the Burning Ground to inform his father of the state of the house. Before leaving he went again into the oilman's room and saw that the crack had become wider. He was alarmed for the safety of the house and went upstairs again to all the tenants and the members of his family and told them to hasten in leaving. His family were then just finishing their tea. Witness had never seen a crack in any of the walls of the house before that day. There had been no work going on at the house, except whitewashing on the outside on the 3rd and 4th storeys. The pipes were to be repaired as they were choked. The water from the *nanis* used to run into the sweeper's gully. There was a cookroom on each floor with a *nani* attached to it. On the 28th or 29th ultimo a notice was received from the Municipality to repair the pipes, pave the sweeper's gully and limewash the walls externally and internally. There was no sign of dampness in the west wall, against which the *nanis* were located.

By the jury.—His father and his uncle owned the house. The house was rebuilt by them eleven or twelve years ago. It formerly consisted of a ground floor, one storey and a loft. It was pulled down and rebuilt as it stood last Sunday. Witness did not know whether the new house was built on the old foundation or not. Witness was only a school-boy at the time.

Mr. Harree Bhicaji, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings B and C Wards, Bombay Municipality, said that on receiving information of the accident, he immediately went to the spot and there found municipal coolies as well as fire-brigade men removing the debris. At about 12-35 p.m. two persons were extricated—the deceased Motibai and her son Baboo Girdharlal. About 3-35 p.m. the deceased Shivram Mohanram was extricated, and about 5 p.m. Motibai was found. About 11-30 p.m., a bullock was found and about five o'clock next morning two other bullocks were discovered, all three being dead. The house was a four-storeyed one with a loft and was about sixty feet long and nineteen feet broad. It was a frame building. On Wednesday last he examined the foundations and wood-work. The foundations were in a sound state, but several pieces of the beams and posts were decayed at their ends and some of the beams and posts were of jungle wood. The brick work seemed to have been sound. The decayed ends of the beams and posts must have been embedded in the masonry, so there could have been no opportunity of finding out that they were decayed. He was of opinion that the house collapsed owing to the woodwork being decayed. He did not think the water overflowing from the *nani* pipes could have caused the crack in the west wall. The Municipal Building bye-laws were not in force ten or eleven years ago, when this house was built. The bye-laws did not apply to buildings erected before they came into force.

The coroner having briefly summed up the jury returned a verdict that deceased persons were accidentally killed by the collapse of the house due to the ends of some of the beams and posts, which were imbedded in the walls, being decayed.

THE BIG HAY STACK FIRE.

THE following official report has been submitted by Superintendent Nolan to the Commissioner of Police regarding the fire which broke out amongst hay stacks at Frere Bunder, on Friday night:—

At about 8-50 p.m. on Friday, a fire broke out in a hay stack situated among twenty-one other stacks on a wharf, on the Frere Bunder, east of Reay Road. The fire was first seen by a private watchman, named Gopal Motiram, to issue from the bottom of the fourth stack from the south end of the wharf and he at once raised an alarm. Another watchman, named Urjoon Govind, gave information to the Port Trust Fire Brigade, who set to work with two manuals that are kept on the Bunder, but as the hose-pipes were not long enough to reach the fire, they could not be worked, and in a space of ten minutes the fire had completely got hold of thirteen other stacks on both sides of the one that belonged to one Babool Raghooji and which was first seen to be on fire. The steam fire-engines from the various stations were soon on the scene on receipt of information from the police, and the Chinchpoogly engine began to play at about 9-5 p.m. on the fourteenth stack on the north end of the wharf with a view of saving the other seven stacks. This was accomplished when the Sankli and Gowalia Tank engines started and six lengths of hose began to play on that end. The damage sustained by the merchants is approximately estimated at Rs. 44,400 and is distributed as follows:—Mr. Frank Stephens, one stack, Rs. 4,000; Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahid, two stacks and a half, Rs. 17,000; Joosub Essa, half a stack, Rs. 2,000; Vasta Kalian, one stack, Rs. 3,000; Babool Raghooji, half a stack, Rs. 2,000; Rao Bahadur Kusnaba Chapaji, one stack and a half, Rs. 2,500; Mahomedali Jafferji, three-fourths of a stack, Rs. 2,500; Lilladhur Dhuloo, half a stack, Rs. 2,000; Laloo Ukha, half a stack, Rs. 900; Bhoja Allarakhia, one stack, Rs. 6,500; and Gainoo Gowlee, half a stack, Rs. 2,000. The losses have been given by the merchants concerned, and none of the property is insured. Up to the present the cause of the fire is not ascertained, but the watchman, Gopal Motiram, stated that he saw the smoke issuing from the foot of the fourth stack, when he was standing on the south end of the wharf, about a hundred and thirty paces from the stack. It is possible that a lighted biddee may have been thrown down by some of the workmen, who were at work there till 7 p.m. The fire is still burning and one engine has kept playing on the flames."

CHARGE OF LIBELLING A VICE-CONSUL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the charge of libel, preferred by Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banaji, Vice-Consul for Persia in Bombay, against Jalaludin Hooseinkhan, publisher of a weekly paper in Calcutta, called "Hablool Matin." Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, prosecuted, while Mr. W. R. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hooseinkhan, solicitor, defended the accused. Mr. Hamilton examined Murtzakhan Nassarulakhan for the defence. Witness said that he was brother to the last witness and was employed as a clerk in the Record Office at Teheran; his work being to illuminate "firmans" and to write them in togra characters. He served as such for four years and his experience was such as to enable him to distinguish the false from genuine seals and signatures. Witness was then examined at length as to the seals and signatures affixed to the different documents presented in court.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

RUFFIANISM AT THE FIRE.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdool Rahiman Esoob and Mamuji Vazier, both Mahomedans, were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Vishnoo Pandoo, a policeman, attached to the Bombay Police Force. The complainant was on duty at the hay stacks fire on Friday night and was ordered to disperse the crowd. The accused were in the crowd and were asked by the sepoy to move on. This they would not do, and No. 2 pushed the sepoy off. When the latter remonstrated with him, the man struck him with his fist. The sepoy immediately took the assailant in custody. The first accused who was behind, seeing his friend in custody, picked up a stone and hit the sepoy on the head, causing a wound which bled profusely. The sepoy was removed to the hospital and detained for treatment. The magistrate in convicting both the accused, remarked that the sepoy was struck with great severity while in the performance of his duty. He sentenced the first accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to two weeks.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS Y. M. C. A.

ON Saturday afternoon the Gymkhana A team met the first eleven of the Y. M. C. A. on the Maidan. Having won the toss the Y. M. C. A. went in first and compiled 161 for the loss of seven wickets, when at a quarter-to-five the innings was declared closed. With only an hour-and-a-quarter to make the necessary runs to win the Gymkhana had a task before them which they could scarcely expect to accomplish. When time was called they had put on 97 runs for six wickets, and the match ended in a draw. In the Y. M. C. A. innings Clark who made 51, batted well, and he and Mason together gave the Gymkhana bowlers much trouble before the partnership was dissolved by Clarke being bowled by Milne. Another stand was made when Smith joined Mason. Spilling also hit well and carried out his bat for 24. On the Gymkhana going in, Captain Kendall and Vines proceeded to hit out merrily. The first to 20 was Vines, who after knocking up 36 by exceedingly free cricket, was bowled by Clarke. Captain Kendall was dismissed after making 21, and the only other batsmen to get into double figures were Hebblethwaite and Browne. Clarke bowled well for the Y. M. C. A., capturing three wickets for 20 runs. Fern also secured three at a little higher cost. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr F J Clarke, b Milne	53
Mr A H Irvine, b Coombs	0
Mr W B George, run out	8
Mr F A Mason, c Browne, b Vines	23
Mr W J Irvine, c Coombs, b Vines	0
Mr E D Smith, c Browne	20
Mr R Langan, b Edwardes	13
Mr A Spilling, not out	24
Mr G Dawson, not out	0
Mr E R Fern, Mr R Briscoe } Did not Bat	
Extras	20
*Total	161

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Capt Kendall, b Fern	21
Mr D Vines, b Clarke	36
Mr J Hebblethwaite, c George, b Clarke	11
Mr H E Browne, c Spilling, b Fern	13
Capt A E Edwards c and b Fern	4
Mr W Scott, b Clarke	3
Mr J H DuBoulay, not out	1
Mr E E Coombs, not out	0
Mr J S Milne, Mr Marshall Reid, Mr T M Scovell } did not bat	
Extras	8
Total for six wkts	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Y. M. C. A.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Coombs	15	4	33	1
Milne	12	5	16	1
Edwardes	14	2	52	1
Browne	9	3	21	1
Vines	6	1	19	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	4	1	17	0
Briscoe	3	0	15	0
Clarke	8	0	20	3
Fern	6	1	34	3
Mason	1	0	3	0

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

On the Marine Lines on Saturday, the 21st Bombay Infantry met the "B" team of the Bombay Gymkhana. Going in first the Gymkhana could only compile 88 runs and the Infantry gave them a handsome beating by a hundred runs with three wickets to spare. Scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. A. Burney, b Govind	2
Mr. H. Starsbury, b Govind	8
Mr V Marshall, c Kalnak, b S Ebrahim	21
Capt A Bolton, b S Ebrahim	1
Mr P Arnott, c Gennack, b S Ebrahim	10
Mr C T Seville, b Govind	0
Mr D Binning, st Kalnak, b S Ebrahim	6
Mr O M English, b Sher Khan	11
Mr C Durnsford, run out	5
Mr G T Gillam, c Madsock, b S Ebrahim	14
Capt H Beville, not out	9
Extras	1
Total	88

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Pte Gennak, c Durnsford, b Scovell	35
,, Sher Khan, c English, b Bolton	1
,, Govind, b Marshall	87
,, Khanmekter, b Marshall	29
Lt. Meddock, c Arnott, b Marshall	0
Havaldar Panduck, c Beville, b Marshall	9
Pt. Kalnak, not out	11
,, Shaik Kassim, not out	8
,, Shaik Korahim, b Beville	8
,, Sanvethar, Lt. Hogg } Did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total for 7 wkts	188

B. V. A. VS. Y. M. C. A.

These Clubs met in a return match on the B. V. A. ground on Saturday afternoon. The game resulted in an easy win for the Gunners by 226 runs and seven wickets. The Y. M. C. A. who took first turn at batting were all disposed of for 15 runs, Gunner G. Downes taking seven wickets for six runs. Gunner W. Kelly again put up a splendid score—150 not out. Gunner Downes also played well, being not out for 67. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A.

Mr R J Lee, b G Kelly	3
Mr A H Atkins, b Downes	0
Mr Stanley, b Downes	0
Mr Wilson, C W Kelly, b G Kelly	4
Mr Mathews, b Downes	0
Mr Setterfield, l-b-w, b Danes	0
Mr Cloy, not out	4
Mr O'Leary, st R Green, b Downes	1
Mr Smither, b Downes	2
Mr Luxoman, b Downes	0
Extras	1
Total	15

B. V. A.

Gunner W Kelly, not out	150
Gunner R Greene, c Atkins, b Lee	6
Gunner A Greene, b Stanley	3
Gunner W H Cale, c Atkins, b Stanley	0
Gunner G Downes, not out	67
Gunner R Hogan, Gunner G Gallagher, Gunner G Kelly, Gunner F Green, Sergt F Spencer, Gunner R Roberts } Did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total for 3 wkts	236

TELEGRAPH VS. CUSTOMS.

These teams played on the Oval on Saturday, the Telegraph winning by 49 runs. For the Telegraph, Montgomery 13, Rozario 41, Osborne 13, Netscher, not out, 20, and Troyal, not out, 13, batted well. For the Customs, Selkirk 38, and Canoji 14, were the wickets for 4 runs and 4 for 22, respectively. Scores:—

TELEGRAPH.

Mr Montgomery, b Thomas	13
Mr D'Souza, run out	4
Mr Rozario, b Canoji	41
Mr Osborne, c Thomas, b Selkirk	13
Mr Netscher, not out	20
Mr Troyal, not out	13
Mr Speechly, Mr Tyler, Mr Perkins, Mr Harle, Mr McKie } Did not bat.	
Extras	17
Total	121

Innings closed.

CUSTOMS.

Mr Canoji, c Osborne, b Perkins	14
Mr Guinness, b Netscher	3
Mr D M Rajah, c Troyal, b Perkins	1
Mr Selkirk, c D'Souza, b Troyal	38
Mr Mooney, run out	7
Mr Connell, b Perkins	6
Mr Blunt, b Troyal	0
Mr Boylette, b Troyal	0
Mr Cassells, l-b-w, b Troyal	0
Mr Thomas, b Perkins	0
Mr Ingle, not out	0
Extras	3
	72

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The Hindus made a total score of 181 runs, while the Elphinstonians made 63 runs. The noticeable feature of the match was the score of a hundred by W. B. Tadpole, a youth of 19, against the fine bowling of the Elphinstonians.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION VS B. B. & C. I. RY.

A match on the Cooperage between these elevens on Saturday resulted in an easy win for the Anglo-Indians by one wicket and 48 runs. The Anglo-Indians made a total score of 86, while the Railway men scored 38.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

CRICKET: POONA GYMKHANA VS. BARONET CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 7.

Play in this match was resumed this morning, (Greig not out), and Sprott taking first service of the wicket. Scores at tiffin:—

BARONET CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr B Gagrat, c Greig, b Sale	113	c Sub, b Douglas	7
,, Raja (Jun), b Greig	6	c Walker, b Greig	7
,, Tavadia, b Greig	32	b Greig	14
,, N Mehta, b Sale	6	l-b-w Sale	6
,, Cooper, b Sale	7	b Greig	5
,, Meherhomji, c Sprott, b Sale	5	c Gladstones, b Sale	26
,, Doctor, c Sprott, b Sale	7	b Sale	13
,, D Writer, b Sale	3	b Douglas	9
,, Mehta, l-b-w, b Greig	7	c Douglas, b Sale	0
,, M Masani, not out	0	b Sale	6
,, Bharucha, b Greig	0	not out	2
Extras	20	Extras	13
Total	206	Total	109

Runs for each wicket:—1 for 13, 2 for 103, 3 for 132, 4 for 146, 5 for 159, 6 for 183, 7 for 191, 8 for 204, 9 for 204, 10 for 206. — 1 for 9, 2 for 25, 3 for 36, 4 for 39, 5 for 61, 6 for 72, 7 for 81, 8 for 81, 9 for 95, 10 for 109.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Greig	26·3	62	7	4	14·2	31	3	3
Douglas	17	50	1	0	a16	33	6	2
Sale	26	48	8	6	17·2	31	8	5
Renton	3	25	0	0				
Marsden	2	1	1	0				

(a) Bowled one wide.

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Douglas, b Bharucha	1	b Bharucha	12
Mr Pocock, b Bharucha	1	b Bharucha	0
Capt Greig, c Mehrhomji, b Writer	57	did not bat	
Mr Sale, b Raja	33	b Writer	8
Mr Giles, c Cooper, b Raja	3	b Writer	2
Mr Sprott, b Writer	22	not out	20
Capt Marsden, c Cooper, b Bharucha	6	b Writer	4
Mr Gladstones, not out	5	b Bharucha	2
Mr Young, b Bharucha	5	b Bharucha	0
Capt Renton, c Tavadia, b Bharucha	0	c Cooper, b Bharucha	6
Mr Walker, c Cooper, b Writer	0	b Writer	0
Extras	14	Extras	6
Total	147	Total	60

Runs for each wicket:—1 for 4, 2 for 5, 3 for 60, 4 for 80, 5 for 120, 6 for 130, 7 for 132, 8 for 147, 9 for 147, 10 for 147. — 1 for 14, 2 for 21, 3 for 20, 4 for 25, 5 for 23, 6 for 30, 7 for 35, 8 for 37, 9 for 60.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bharucha	29	44	13	5	16·5	27	6	5
Writer	19·2	58	4	3	17	27	5	4
Raja (Jun)	10	31	3	1				

CRICKET FIXTURES.

The following are the Government House Cricket fixtures during this season:—

July 9th	H E's XI vs	Shropshire L I
July 16th	do	Satara
Aug 6th and 7th	do	Kathiawar
Aug 13th	do	not arranged
Aug 20th and 21st	do	Hyderabad Contingent
Aug 27th	do	Ahmednagar
Sept 3rd	do	Royal Scots
Sept 17th	do	Mr Patel's XI

THE FAMINE.

DAMAUN.

OWING to the harrowing accounts of the distress prevailing on account of the famine in Damaun and Nager Haveli districts received by his Excellency Conselheiro Joaquim Machado, the late Governor-General of Portuguese India, his Excellency ordered that a Damaun Famine Relief Fund be started and that a committee of the leading citizens of Damaun be appointed to collect subscriptions and to apply them towards the relief of the famine sufferers. Accordingly, a committee consisting of Very Rev. Canon de Silva as president and Mr. Antonio Francisco Moniz, Advocate and Assistant District Judge, Mr. Emiliano da Cruz Fernandes, pensioned Crown Advocate of Diu, Mr. Ebrahim Esoob, a village proprietor, Mr. Ardesir Sorabji, professor of Gujrathi Language, Mr. Lulloobhoy Nursilall, a merchant, as members, and Mr. Jao Joaquim de Jesus, the secretary of the Damaun Municipal Corporation, as secretary of this committee, was nominated and subscriptions were collected, the Government of Goa subscribing. The total sum recovered was spent in distributing rice to the famine sufferers and the committee has a very small sum in their hand, while it is absolutely necessary and human to provide food to the famine-stricken people of both districts who are dying daily in large numbers for want of food.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. ROYAL ARTILLERY.

IN this match on the Cooperage this evening the following team will represent the Gymkhana:—Back, N. W. Kemp; three-quarter-backs, H. P. Hebblethwaite, W. Reid, P. S. Arnot and S. F. Vines; half-backs, G. M. Glynton and W. Guise Tucker; forwards, T. Turner, H. E. Browne, W. Ferrier, T. Moore, P. R. Cadell, J. R. Boyes, W. S. Thornton and C. Durnford.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dido, 3,127 tons, Captain G E Pickering, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okhla, 3,475 tons, Captain H MacDiarmid, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Rajah, 3,633 tons, Captain J Leftwich, sailed on Saturday for Muscat, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line s s Johannesberger, 1,816 tons, Captain F Moller, sailed on Saturday for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed on Saturday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Webes, Mr H Pitkar, Capt Oldfield, and 30 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 5th July with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Kirkham, Miss Ross, Miss Hone-scott, Mr G E Fry, Mr P K Phillips, Mr X Cordeiro, Mrs Aunhill and infant, Mr and Mrs Critchell, Mr R Pinan wife and infant, Mr A Hussein and 49 deck.

BUOY ADRIFT AT BUSRAH.

The following is an extract from a letter from the Commander of s s Tripoli:—For information to any steamer going to Busrah, I may mention that the outer buoy on Bar broke adrift on Sunday last, and up to the time of my leaving had not been replaced.—25th June 1900.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS.

Government Observatory, Bombay, 8th June 1900.

1. The Time Ball over the Clock Tower of the Victoria and the Prince's Docks will be dropped at 7 H-51 M-15·7 S. A.M. Bombay Time corresponding to 3 H. A.M. Greenwich Mean Time from the 11th of June 1900.—In case of failure of the Ball to drop correctly a flag will immediately be hoisted, and the Ball will be dropped again at 8 H-51 M-15·7 S. A.M. Bombay Time corresponding to 4 A.M. Greenwich Time.

2. The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle will continue to be dropped regularly at 1 P.M. of Bombay Mean Time or 8 H-8 M-44·3 S. A.M. of Greenwich Mean Time. In case of failure of the Ball to drop correctly, a flag will be immediately hoisted and the Ball will be dropped again exactly at 2 P.M. Bombay Mean Time or 9 H-8 M-44·3 S. A.M. of Greenwich Mean Time.

3. Should the apparatus for dropping either of the Time Balls be out of order a flag will be hoisted and dropped at the usual hour instead of the Ball.

N. A. F. MOOS, Director,
Government Observatory, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Carthage s	Lendon	Aden, July 1
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, July 5
8	City of Edinburgh s	Baillie	Karachi, July 6
	Islanda s	......	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Rajah s	Leftwich	Muscat.
	Parramatta s	Symons	Aden.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi.
	Johannesberger s	Moller	Hamburg.
	Dido s	Pickering	Calcutta
	Virawa (Transport)	McDougall	Karachi
	Duke of Portland (Transport)	Long	Karachi

The steamer Okhla, Captain MacDiarmid, obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer D Balduino, for Genoa, &c.
,, Quito, for Calcutta via Coast ports.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—50 bales wool, Mooltanchand Khoopchand; 535 bales cotton waste, H E Bode and Sons; 54 bales cotton fly, M M Bottlewalla and Co; 62 bales wool, S Bhimjee Sajan; 32 bales wool, T Jeewandas; 37 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, Jadhowjee Karra.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—64 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 22 cases Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 10 bales hides, J Raimtoola; 70 bales skins and hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 96 bales hides and skins and 65 cwt deer horns, W and A Graham and Co; 21 packages Indian condiments, N K Jassawala; 80 cwt mother of pearl shells, 14 cwt bees wax, and 2 cases nutmegs, Mol dina Lalljee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—857 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—9,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cocoanuts, E B Parekh; 6,326 cwt rapeseed, 2,160 cwt teelseed, and 1,017 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,309 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—2 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. London, with English mails of 22nd June, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.—Kelly Mr E

FROM BRINDISI.

Bullen Mr R H D, Mertig Mr Max, Reade Mr F W

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Mr, Bond Mr N, Booty Mr C W, Cowley Mr F A, Chand Mr R, Deaken Mr J B, Dickinson Mr E, Ferrar Mr H J, Grandwater Mr, Hoskins Mr C J, Hewett Mr H M and Mrs, Jevers Capt A J, Jenkins Sir Lawrence, Kenny Dr W, Khosla Mr J R, Nagappa Mr B, Pereira Mr, Pal Mr B C, Smith Mr, Sinclair Capt, Sandlers Mr J, Smith Mr Hastie, Vicajee Mr S F, Viegra Dr, Weir Major R R, Weldon Mr

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Carvalho Lt E J Almeida, Carvalho Dr Barrete

FROM ADEN.

Albedyll Mr C C, Cassels Lt R A, Creagh O Moore V C Brig Genl, Murray Capt C F I

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, with English mail, experienced strong monsoon and high sea to within 300 miles of Bombay and little or no rain.—The Hall Line s. s. Trentham Hall, Captain J. L. Black, which arrived in harbour on Friday from Liverpool, met with moderate weather to Portsaid and down the Red Sea, fresh monsoon to 60 degree, thence to port moderate monsoon.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 8.

THE RAINS REACH THE INTERIORS.

Friday:—Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in North-West India and has been steady or has increased slightly elsewhere. Depression in north-east India has intensified slightly. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and light rain in Bengal. The Arabian sea branch of monsoon current is apparently strengthening and is extending into the interior. It has given showers in Upper India hills and submontane districts of Central India, Central Provinces and Madras. Bareilly, Roorkee, Debra Dun, Mussoorie Umballa, Saugor and Sambulpur have received amounts ranging from two to three inches. The most important falls on the West Coast are ten inches at Karwar and two inches at Mercara. Temperature has fallen very rapidly in the Punjab and rapidly in Sind and Central India. The only parts of the country in which temperature continues in large excess are Rajputana and Berar.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	95	21	92	21	90	21	85
Saturday, 7th July	0	20	0	37	0	16	0	75
Sunday, 8th July	0	4	0	10	0	11	0	9
Total	22	19	22	99	22	17	22	69
Total fall to July 8th 1899	20	70	21	12	26	28	23	96
Total fall to July 8th 1898	30	00	31	20	31	40	30	10

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	07
Saturday, July 7th, 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	76
Sunday, July 8th ,, ,,	0	9
Total	20	92

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	9
Friday, 6th July, 1900	2	70
Total	26	79

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	5	11
Friday, 6th July 1900	0	0
Total	5	11
Total up to 6th July, 1899	20	53

B. B. AND C. I. R. LINE.

The table shewing actual rainfall gauged during the week ending Saturday, 8 a.m., 30th June 1900:—

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Bandora	11	64	Wadhwan	0	51
Panjoo	11	29	Dabhoe	0	58
Vaiturana	10	60	Sevalia	0	0
Palghur	12	12	Godhra	0	8
Gholwad	10	29	Patri	1	3
Daman	4	76	Tinkhera	0	0
Bulsar	1	30	Dahad	0	0
Nausari	0	53	Amergarh	0	49
Surat	0	17	Rutlam	0	27
Kim	0	16	Nagda	0	15
Broach	0	0	Rajpardi	0	50
Baroda	0	0	Ujara	0	7
Mehmadabad	0	0	Nandorvar	1	0
Ahmedabad	0	0	Dondachi	2	65
Viramgam	0	0			

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Bellary, Madras and Coimbatore, and a slight fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Calicut, southerly at Bhavnagar Para and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to strong.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes are generally small and unimportant, and the skies are more or less cloudy in many places.

Moderate heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (2·75) and Mangalore (2·23); nearly two inches at Goa; over an inch at Nagpur, nearly an inch at Raipur and Masulipatam, three-quarters of an inch at Calicut, about half an inch at Delhi, about a quarter of an inch at Agra, Jhansi, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Cochin and Secunderabad, and very light showers at Allahabad, Ahmednagar, Bangalore, Madras, Poona and Hoshangabad.

The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is less than usual, while between Karwar and Ratnagiri it is steeper. To the north of Ratnagiri up to Bombay it is very slight. More or less heavy rain, therefore, is likely along the Coast from Karwar to Ratnagiri, moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and light showers to the north of Ratnagiri. In the Central and North-West Provinces the Madras Presidency and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency local scattered showers are likely. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of a depression to the eastwards of Madras or Masulipatam in the Bay, and the weather to the eastwards of longitude 80° is unsettled and rain is likely. The prospects of rain in Cutch, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana Khandesh and the Punjab are not improved.

The mail steamer Carthage left Aden on the 2nd and reports having experienced up to longitude 53° E., gentle winds from south-west and south and south-west sea and swell; thence to longitude 69° E., strong monsoon occasionally blowing with a moderate to fresh gale, cloudy weather and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival this morning fresh monsoon less sea and a few passing light rain squalls.

G. L. TOWERS,
Metorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ...inches	29·709
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	436
Fall of Rain	0·75
Total fall during month	4·34
,, ,, year	22·60
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 7th	0·13

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JULY 7.

10 p.m.	83·0

SUNDAY.—JULY 8.

6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	84·4

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 3rd August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 17th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to say so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

University Office, Bombay, 4th July, 1900.

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IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
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FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS
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BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
PUBLISHERS AND BOOK COLLECTORS
OF CALCUTTA,
PRESENT TEMPORARY ADDRESS—INDORE RESIDENCY,

WILL be glad to REGISTER the names of Subscribers to the following works to be published shortly :—
1. My Thoughts: RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL and MORAL. To appear in seven languages. They will prove interesting to the rising generation of all the Presidencies.
2. PHILOSOPHY of TEARS.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY.
4. EXPERIENCES of an OBSCURE LIFE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.
The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.
NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, C^ER. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a
NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,
Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.
The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.
FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

PICTURE FRAMING.
WE PAY CAREFUL ATTENTION TO THE FRAMING AND MOUNTING
OF ALL SORTS OF
PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, OIL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.
A heavy stock of every description of moulding such as, English Oak and gilt Black and gilt White Enamel and ornamental gilt mouldings always in hand of the Best Manufacture.
REAL-GILT FRAMES OF ANY SIZE MADE TO ORDER.
☞ Up-country orders will be executed with perfect taste and satisfaction without extravagant expenditure if left to our own judgment.
AS REGARDS PRICES, WE DEFY COMPETITION.
P. D. KANGA & CO.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.,
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
DEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£99 3-4+1-4
3 per cent Rentes .....£99 3-4+1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan....£108 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities.£62 7-8—1-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 28 7-16 "
Do in New York ..... 61 3-4 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris.25·11
Do on New York.....4·86 3-8+1-2
Discount Bank of England...3 per cent.
Do Short London Bills ...2 3-8 per cent.+1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills.....3 1-8 per cent.+1-8
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £175,000.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4d.
Silver to Bombay £130,000.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady with the rate for Telegraphic and Demand unchanged, the rate for Credits being somewhat stiffer in some quarters in consequence of both 3 and 6 months' sight, discounts being quoted higher. With the inward and outward mails to attend to little business passed during the day.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Francs, ready	1·69 3-4 to 1·70
Shanghai 30 days' sight	Rs. 196
Hongkong do.	" 144
Japan do.	" 148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 94 1-8 ready and Rs. 94 1-16 for 31st July and remained unchanged at these rates during the day.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The absence of rain up-country is still causing anxiety and the market opened weak.

	Rs.
Manockji S. and W. Co.	1,570xd.
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation.	6,500

FREIGHTS.—The market is unchanged with nothing doing.

COALS.—There is nothing fresh to report. The result of the tenders for the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is that 30,000 tons of Jardines, 25,000 of tons of Bird's and 25,000 tons of Muir's, in all 80,000 tons were accepted for delivery at the pit's mouth.

WHEAT.—White Delhi for July is slightly easier at Rs. 5-5-6 while the rate for August-September is unchanged at Rs. 5-9-6 to Rs. 5-10-0. New Crop for April-May is also easier at Rs. 5-3-6.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY.—Unchanged.

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm with a good demand and a small business doing, owing to exhausted stocks and insignificant arrivals.

RAPESEED is also firm with a large business passing at Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-9-6 for Brown Cawnpore and Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 7-15 0 for Yellow.

POPPYSEED.—Rates are firm with a good demand at Rs. 8-13-0 and business passing at the rate.

COTTON.—There is little change in the position here to-day. Speculators are at work in the Bazaar and are buying new crop in expectation of a further rise, but for Ready Cotton the enquiry remains disappointingly small, as the only outlet at present is to Europe, where East Indian Cotton is apparently not wanted.

Exporters yesterday bought about 700 bales of of cotton, while our local mills did nothing.

We quote to-day for contracts.

Good Westerns	220	July
" S. G. Dharwar	232-3	"
" Broach	Rs. 230-1	March
F. G. Bengals	Rs. 200-201	Jany.
Total Week's sales	63,000	bales.
" Sold on Speculation	2,000	"
" for Exportation	1,000	"
" amount forwarded to Consumers	64,000	"
" actual exports	2,000	"
" Weeks Imports	18,000	"
" Stock	405,000	"
Surats week's sales	900	"
Sold on speculation	100	"
Amount forwarded to consumers	400	"
Stock	4,000	"
Afloat American	30,000	"
" Indian	4,000	"

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 6,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 27-32d. unchanged. Arrivals closed firm.

Mid-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·52	5·42	4·53	4·40
plus 10-64	plus 7-64	plus 3-64	plus 3-64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	1,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	4,000 "
" to Continent	7,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-8 plus 1-8
Futures, month of August	9·70 plus 19
" of December	8·39 plus 11
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	13,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	7,000 "
Do do France and Continent	15,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	150,000 "
Do do do Interior Ports	100,000 "

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	251
Berar	86
Total Oomra	340
Westerns	73
Bengals	119
Total	532

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	Cwts.
Wheat	30,425
Linseed	530
Rapeseed	105
Gingellyseed	104
Poppyseed	1,499
Groundnuts	...
Castorseed	1,341
Rice	1,322
Myrabollams	1,340

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£99 3-4	unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes	£99 3-4	"
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	"
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£62 7-8	"
Bar Silver in London	28 7-16	"
Do in New York	61 1-4—1-2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11	"
Do on New York	4·86 3-8	"
Discount Bank of England, 3 per cent.		"
Do Short London Bills, 2 1-2 per cent		"
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 1-8 per cent.		"

Arrivals.—Ras Elba, and R. Rubatine.

Total Visible Supply	1,400,000 bales
Do do of which East Indian	65,000 "
Do Stock in London	9,000 "
Do Quantity in sight	8,850,000 "

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 6d. + 5-32d. Arrivals closed irregular.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·41	4·49	4·36
—1-64	—1-16	—1-16

In New York, on Saturday July 7, 1900 :—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. Continent	nil
Mid.-Uplands 10 1-8 unchanged.	
Futures month of August	9·70 unchanged.
Do. do. December	8·32—5

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-
Carolus	" —
Mexican Dollars	" 69-1
Gold Five-franc Pieces	" —
Bar Silver	" 64-12 dy. 69 fd.
Gold Leaf	" 4-32
Bar Gold, English (.9 touch)	" 24-15-0
Bar Australian	" 24-9
Bar Bombay	" 24-5
Bar Paccn	" 29

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th July, 1900.

1. Leave of absence for 3 months has been granted to Br M C Johnson from the 8th instant.
2. The following member having rejoined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No. 3 Sub-division No. 1 Company—No. 619 Gr P E Burn.
3. The annual prize distribution will be held at the Corps Club on Saturday the 14th instant, at 9 p.m., Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions are requested to arranged for the presence of winning Teams.

Dress :—Prize winners, Drill order with forage caps and all badges, without arms. Putties not to be worn.
Remainder of the Corps Drill order or Mess Dress.
The Distribution will be followed by a Ladies Concert.

By Order,
S. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ALEXANDER—RUTHERFURD—June 14, at St Peter's, Bournemouth, W Alexander, of Madras, to Mildred Chapel, daughter of R C Rutherfurd (late H E I C S).

DEATHS.

BELL—July 7, Ann Chriswick, widow of the late William Bell, of Bognor, Sussex, England, aged 82 years.

HUTCHISON—June 17, at Talgarth Road, West Kensington, J Hutchison (late of Calcutta), aged 66.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SHAW—July 7, at Craigdhu, Malabar Hill, the wife of F W Shaw, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROADFOOT—July 5, at Caddalore, the wife of R D Broadfoot, I C S, of a son.

BURKE—July 3, at Wellington, Nilgiri Hills, the wife of Condr P J Burke, Madras Commst. Transport Department, of a son.

HANKINS—June 28, at Secunderabad, the wife of Percy Hankins, P W D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SEDDON—REARDON—July 4, at Wesleyan Chapel, Popham's Broadway, Madras, by the Rev J Raw, Giles Seddon, Merchant and Veterinary Practioner, Vepery, son of the late Ekhard Seddon, Vety-Surgeon, of the Mysore Horse, to Edith Emilne Reardon, daughter of J J Reardon, Esq, of Arbuthnot and Co, Madras.

DEATHS.

ADOLPHUS—July 4, at Trichinopoly, of bronchitis, Jane Evelina Adolphus, widow of the late Rev T P Adolphus, aged 71 years.

WILSON—June 30, at Lahore, the dearly loved wife of John Wilson, Traffic Department, North-Western Railway aged 64.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"•" ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 9, 1900.

OUR scepticism as to reports brought to Tientsin by three Chinese refugees appears to have been fully justified. We now hear that two of the Legations were still standing on the 3rd instant and that with sufficient provisions and ammunition they could hold out for some time. Unfortunately ammunition was failing ten days ago so that the position would now be very precarious. Evidently the British Consul at Shanghai, who telegraphs the news, has heard nothing of the massacre of all the Ministers and a thousand other Europeans. There is no verification of the reported poisoning of the Empress-Dowager and the boy Emperor. The proclamation of Li Hung Chang and the Viceroys making the local authorities personally responsible for the safety of Europeans and ordering the beheading of the Boxers is at all events evidence that Chinese statesmen of mark are opposed to the Boxer movement and desire to protect foreigners. Whether the destruction of two million sterling worth of modern arms and munitions at Tientsin, following close on the destruction of the Palace of the Foreign Office at Peking, will outweigh the vigorous proclamations and induce the Chinese people generally to moderate their rancour remains to be seen. Russia has declared that the aim of the Powers is not to dismemberment of China but the restoration of tranquillity and "durable guarantees"—a conveniently elastic phrase. Strangely enough Great Britain suggested to Germany that she should endeavour to induce Russia to agree to the entrusting [of Japan with the "pacification" of China. Germany declined to interfere on the] ground that such a request might impair her relations with Russia. It appears, however, that Great Britain has informed Japan that none of the Powers object to her taking part in the restoration of order. According to Mr. Brodrick's statement in the House of Commons the British Government has informed the Government of Japan that the prompt despatch of a large force to Taku would be welcome and that no Powers objected. Russia, twelve days ago, notified to Japan that she leaves her "full liberty of action to send troops to aid the foreigners in Peking, especially as Japan had expressed her readiness to act in full agreement with the other Powers?" That was a very limited mandate indeed; Japan's freedom of action would be confined to the sending of troops to aid Europeans in the Chinese capital. It was further stipulated that she was to abide by her promise to act in accord with the other Powers. What Japan really aimed at was shown in the proposal made over a month ago to the Chinese Government that she would suppress the Boxers and police the Imperial Province of Chihli which contains the capital of the Empire. We now hear that Japan is sending a division, in all twenty-two thousand men, to China with the proviso that if one hundred thousand men are required Japan will insist upon a preliminary understanding with the Powers. The London Press is impatient at the difficulties created—by whom? to prevent Japan from undertaking an immediate march to Peking. The suggestion is that Russia is making difficulties, and she very probably is. So are the rains, which make a march on Peking impossible before September. It is unpleasant to hear that thousands of Chinese corpses are lying unburied around Tientsin and that the river is filled with corpses. It is stated that two thousand troops have been killed while attacking the Legations. If that be the case the brunt of the attack must have been left to the regulars. The Emperor William offers £331-5 for each European, irrespective of nationality, who is rescued from Peking. Evidently his Majesty does not believe that all the Europeans in the capital have been massacred.

WE hear lamentable accounts of the state of things in Guzerat, which is placed by the Revenue and Agricultural Department first on the list of provinces where the rainfall is in defect. The list is appalling; after Guzerat comes Rajputana, Central India, the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, the greater part of Hyderabad, the Berar, and the Central Provinces, with the exception of the Chattisgarh Districts As is usually the case the coast districts south of Bombay have received good rain; fortunately the Deccan has got a fair supply. But from Guzerat which until last year was supposed to be exempt from drought, the despairing cry is everywhere for water which does not come. One correspondent writes to us that it is heart-rending to witness the anguish of the poor folk, many of whom have by strenuous exertions and self-denial striven to save one bullock out of a dozen, only to see it die when they thought it would be safe. Even the new bullocks brought in from Bhopal and Ujjain are getting lean and beginning to die off, the grass being all gone. The Government officers endeavour to put heart into the despairing cultivators by telling them that the monsoon is coming, that rains have fallen in Bombay, at Poona and Nasik, and that rain will soon reach them if they are patient; but they are beginning to lose faith. From Godhra we hear that some scores of people who are mere breathing skeletons, are kept alive by the personal efforts of a famine officer, who out of his own resources and aided by friends in England, provides them with food suited to their condition, they being long past the stage in which it would be possible for them to digest the grain doles of the camps. In many places children are kept alive on Mellin's food and similar preparations provided out of the charitable funds, but sad to say sufficient is not imported to meet the demand. Lord Northcote in his statement on the famine policy of the Government to meet unexpected complications, dwelt on the efforts made, when practicable, to provide work such as the deepening and cleaning of the larger village tanks so as to provide sustenance for those who fled from the large camps on the outbreak of cholera. There are two reasons for departing from the general rule, that for efficiency of supervision relief works must be on a large scale. The very limited establishment improvised to assist the vast numbers dependent on Government support, receive what is intended for them, while the State obtains in return a definite amount of work that can only prove effective when concentrated. Dissipated among the villages it would be quite inadequate for any useful purpose. But when the rains arrive it is desirable that as far as possible the cultivators should be within reasonable distance of their fields so that they would be able to prepare the ground and put in the seed provided by the State and by charitable agencies. It is also necessary to take thought for those who fled from the camps for fear of cholera so that they should not be cut off from all relief and die of inanition in their villages. The Gujerathis, generally well fed and unaccustomed to the hardships only too familiar to the more hardy Deccanis, were quite out of condition from the privations endured in a year of severe famine. The hill and forest tribes prefer to die in their own villages rather than seek relief on distant works.

The first efforts were directed to the stamping out of the cholera before it became general through the flight of those on the relief works who carried it with them and died of it along the high roads and in the fields. Disinfection on a large scale, and removal, where praticable, of the camps to some distant site checked and mastered the outbreak which appears to have been caused by the pollution of the scanty water-supply. The panic subsided and many returned to the relief works. But it was evident that the time would come to supplement the large works. The great difficulty was to provide some measure of supervision without which the State would have been defrauded on the one hand, and on the other the whole village population would have been pauperised. A certain number of patels and others who could be relied upon were put upon their honour to act fairly and see that none who were not in want came upon the village works, which for the most part were directed to the improvement of the tanks of the larger villages. But already that employment could not be continued after the rains freely set in and the tanks filled. In other provinces in such cases those on the works would be set to collect and break stones for the metalling of roads. Around Broach and Ahmedabad it is a black soil country which yields no road metal. Besides when the ground is saturated locomotion becomes difficult, and it would be well nigh impossible for Government offices to get about and exercise vigilant supervision. It becomes evident that the most effective famine work available was the cultivation of the fields so that the harvest would restore plenty and deliver the Province from its sore distress. To make this possible involved the obligation of keeping the cultivators who have no means of their own, from starving. It has, we understand, been decided that those who have no other means of support shall receive a village doles when there is no further employment on village works. Care of course must be exercised to prevent this concession being abused. It has been decided that certain relief works will be closed when the rains fall; others will be kept open until the rains develop, and others will be started. It is expected that in the Ahmedabad district work will have to be provided for little short of forty thousand; in the Panch Mahals for some twenty-five thousand; and in the Broach district for less than twenty thousand. The works in these districts will probably be kept open for a period of three months. The great object, however, is to get the cultivators on to the land again.

To this end the Central Relief Fund will provide five lakhs, portion of which will be expended for the purchase of cattle to be lent to the cultivators and for supplying grass at a reasonable price. Takavi grants will advance to the larger landholders money to buy cattle and give employment to labourers. Those funds will also supply seed and subsistence money to support dependents of those workers whose wages will only suffice to provide themselves with food. The staff in every district is being increased, the villages being parcelled out in twenties or thirties and assigned to different officers, each of whom will be in the centre of his circle so as to be within easy reach of the village patels. It is to be expected that to many of those who have lost all their bullocks and were not able to get the loan of cattle the central fund will distribute the improved hand plough. But it is sometimes doubtful if the most conservative people in the world will take kindly to practise after the manner of bullocks. To meet their requirements the powras and other implements used on the relief works will be distributed to those requiring them on the closure of their works. Orders have been issued that crops raised by hand labour will not be liable for land revenue; these crops will be wholly the property of those who raise them. It is hoped and expected that large landholders who have not bullocks to plough all their land should let out plots to poor men to work on the shara system. Subsistence has to be found for the large numbers who in ordinary years would either support themselves and their dependents on the grain supply held over from the last harvest or by borrowing from the sowkars. The first resource is exhausted by a year of famine; the sowkar has no money to lend, or if he has will require security. It is intended to give to such people a dole when they can show that they have worked for others but have not land sufficient to feed their family. Such cases will of course be carefully looked into, there are inspecting officers for every fifteen villages in certain districts and for every eight in the black soil country, and a Mamlatdar to every twenty or thirty villages, all subject to the supervision of a European in charge of the Taluka. The Collectors of towns receive information and keep an eye on all that happens. Carrying out the policy of Government, as advocated by Lord Northcote, provision is being made for the relief by dole if necessary of those who have been debilitated by a year of suffering and are not in a condition to do hard work in the field without a sufficiency of food. Unfortunately all is as yet uncertain; the rains which were to have put an end to a period of intense anxiety and great suffering still hold off. But if they come as we are still permitted to hope, the new arrangements will have served their purpose by September, when the prospects of the next harvest will become defined.

MR. DOSABHAI FRAMJI, C. S. I., has set a good example in these hard times, when money is so urgently required for famine relief and other philanthropic purposes in connection with the opening ceremony of the memorial fountain he has erected in the city of Surat in honour of his late father who was a native of that place. This handsome fountain is erected at Nanpura by the side of the main road leading to Dumas, the delightful sea-side suburb of Surat, and will be a great boon to the people residing in that quarter of the town. This fountain was opened the other day without any show or ceremony. It was decided by Mr. Dosabhai, in consultation with Mr. Weir, Collector of Surat, that it would be better to have no such ceremony, and to devote the money that would have been spent on it, to some charitable purpose. Mr. Dosabhai was content that he had supplied a public want and at the same time performed a pious filial duty. He accordingly forwarded the amount that would have been uselessly spent in the show to Mr. Weir, for the fund which this officer has raised for supplying the poor cultivators of the Surat districts with seed and cattle.

OUR London Letter will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, returned to Bombay by Saturday's mail steamer.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, which went to South Africa, returned to Bombay on Saturday evening, under the command of Commander A. J. G. Piffard. She left Durban on the 21st ultimo with Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., A.D.C., Director Royal Indian Marine, on board, who had been to South Africa to see the embarkation and disembarkation, and hospital ships arrangements. She has also brought the following invalids of the Indian Contingent :—Lieutenant A. C. E. Knightley, 2nd Essex Regiment, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Braganza, Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gibson, Assistant Surgeon A. D. Roberts, 4 European non-commissioned officers and men, 4 hospital assistants, 66 public followers, 3 private followers and Mrs. Barrows and Miss Jones, on board from Bombay. The Canning called en route at Seychelles on the 30th June. During the voyage she experienced strong S-W. monsoon, squally sea, and rain since leaving Seychelles. The Canning will sail for China on the 27th instant with half a battalion of the Bengal Infantry.

IT is unlikely that any Chaplain will accompany the China Force.

MR SCOTT, lately British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier, has arrived in Simla.

RAIN began falling in Simla about 11 p.m. on Thursday, and continued steadily during the night in real monsoon manner.

THE Indian Railways have earned from the 1st April to the 23rd June nearly 61 lakhs, more than in the same period last year.

THERE were twelve fresh cases of plague reported in Calcutta on Thursday and 13 deaths occurring on previous dates; the total mortality was 57.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 63. There were ten fresh cases of plague reported, and the same number of deaths from that cause.

CHOLERA of a really bad type has broken out in Upper Zhob, and there have been a few cases amongst the followers of the 5th Bombay Cavalry at Fort Sandeman.

NAWAB MAHOMED HAMJAH KHAN, C.S.I., has been temporarily appointed to the Viceroy's Legislative Council in connection with the Punjab Land Alienation Bill.

THE Nawab Mahommad Hyat Khan has been appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, his appointment being in connection with the Punjab Land Bill.

CAPTAIN VENOUR, 5th Punjab Infantry, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command, Khyber Rifles, and Captain G. W. Jacob, 24th Bombay Infantry, Commandant of the Zhob Valley Levy Corps.

AN agreement between the Government of India and the Gaikwar of Baroda has been made, under which the native currency of the State will be gradually changed into British India currency.

OWING to financial pressure it is now unlikely that any large camps-of-exercise will be held next cold weather. The demands upon the garrison for service in China also have to be taken into consideration.

THE Government has sanctioned a compensation being given to officers of native corps, and public and private followers for losses sustained by them in the attack on Malakand and Chakdara in July and August 1897.

MR. CAMPION, Superintending Engineer, has been appointed Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Public Works Department, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob, who vacated on the 11th instant.

THE following appeared in Army Orders received by the last mail :—The Secretary of State wishes to express to the members of the Imperial Yeomanry Committee his high appreciation of the patriotic services rendered by the committee and of the value of the force which has been so successfully raised and equipped under its direction. The work for which it was constituted having been successfully accomplished, the committee will be dissolved.

OWING to the abolition of army signalling in batteries of Horse and Field Artillery, men in these branches will no longer be instructed in electric telegraphy, but men of the Garrison Artillery (excluding Mountain Batteries) will continue to receive instruction.

THE figures regarding famine relief for the past week show an increase of 124,600 in the Central Provinces, 32,600 in Bombay and Sind, 12,800 in Ajmere-Merwara, 22,500 in the Rajputana States and 11,200 in Bombay Native States. There was a decrease of 32,300 in Berar.

THE order of the Lieutenant-General, Bengal Command, stopping leave, out of India, for officers of the Indian Army, is cancelled. All leave out of India in the case of the Royal Army Medical Corps, as well as the Indian Medical Service, has been stopped owing to the expedition to China.

AMONG the officers now on Lord Roberts' Headquarter Staff are Colonel Ward, who did such splendid service in connection with the commissariat supplies during the siege of Ladysmith, and Colonel Duff, of the Indian Staff Corps, who was one of the officers selected by Sir George White for Staff employment when the war broke out.

MESSRS. GALE and POLDEN, the wellknown military publishers, have brought out a little book admirably adapted to the warlike tastes and interests so prevalent to-day. It is a collection of officials crests of the regiments in the British Army, comprising 132 different designs, and the result is not merely of value historically but very effective from an artistic point of view. The cost is half a crown, net.

A SEVERE outbreak of cholera is reported at Kabul. The authorities at Peshawar have been warned to be on the alert to prevent its importation via the Khyber. The establishment of an examining and detention post at Landi Kotal has also been suggested to the local Government and the troops at Jamrud may probably obtain their water from Kacha Garhi to obviate danger of infection from the Jamrud stream.

IT having been found that inconvenience frequently arises from the fact that Government has no record of the addresses of such officers as are on leave, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal directs that in future all gazetted officers on making over charge of their office should report to the department of the Government by which their leave is granted, the address to which communications should be sent to them during their absence from duty.

THE Secretary of State has agreed to eight officers being sent on special service from India to the treaty ports of China in order to assist the local authorities in taking measures for the defence of the European communities should this be necessary. The following officers have been selected : Major Du Boulay, R. A; Captian Selwyn, Military Department; Captain Napier, Intelligence Branch; Captian Tweddell, 28th Punjab Infantry; Captain Edwardes, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Captain Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers; and Captain Rennick, 40th Pathans. They will have the rank and pay of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE brand of famine is unmistakably on the final report of the rapeseed crop of the Punjab. Only 397,500 acres were sown, against 532,600 in the previous year, and the total outturn is estimated at only 26,761 tons, against 56,041 tons last year—less than half. Despite the cold phraseology of the official statistician, a sentence like the following can hardly be read placidly :—"The outturn in Ludhiana is reported to be nil, as the irrigated crop when green was consumed by the people as vegetables, and the unirrigated crop was a failure." Even a professed vegetarian might shudder.

GENERAL BRUGERE, the new General-in-Chief of the French Army, served as a Captain in the war of 1870. Enclosed with the rest of Bazaine's force in Metz, he managed to make his escape from the beleaguered city and joined the army of the Loire. He has since seen active service in Algeria and Tunis and has been Military Secretary to the President of the Republic. Abroad General Brugere has a reputation as one of the first of French artillerists and his work "Tactique" de' Artillerie, though published in 1879 and now of course obsolete, is a book that has had a considerable influence in shaping the views of experts throughout Europe up till the present day, when opinions on the subject may all have to be made up afresh.

NEWS has been received from Major Manifold, I.M.S., Captain Davies, and Captain Ryder, who are travelling in Yunnan. When at Atchinze it was supposed they would make for Assam, but they appear to have gone northwards to Bartang, a well known missionary station on the borders of Tibet, then to have marched eastwards to Tachinlu, another missionary station. They sent a message from the latter place on June 20th, and curiously enough it got on the Chinese telegraph wires and was forwarded on to India. This seems to show that Western China is not disturbed so far. Tachinlu is in Szechuen, on a tributary of the Yangtze, distant some 250 miles from the main stream. We presume the travellers would make for the Yangtze and drop down stream.

A CORRESPONDENT describing the recent cyclonic storm in the Bay says :—On the 13th June, when the storm was at its worst, the sea rose very high in Saugor Roads, topping the low vegetation and scrub right up to the lighthouse embankment, and reached to within a few feet of the '64 cyclone marking slab. Great erosion of the coast line is going on abreast and below the lighthouse, so that it is feared the existence of the structure will be imperilled in a year or two more. It is on record that in 1881 the high-water-mark was 3,270 feet from the lighthouse; before the last storm 1,200 feet; but since the storm, it is only 1,100 feet. While the storm was on, and for some days afterwards, Saugor Roadstead was full of masses of ugly floating snags and up-rooted trees, making its navigation rather uncomfortable, on account of the chances of the propeller getting entangled by them.

THE rainfall for the week ending Thursday, 5th July, has been about the normal amount in Burma, Bengal, Assam and Bombay, but has been lighter than usual in all other parts of the country. The N.-W.P. have received only about one-fifth and the Punjab one-tenth of the normal amount, while in Sind, Rajputana, and Gujarat, there has been no rain. The Arabian Sea current has not done much better. The rainfall has been about normal on the Bombay coast, but Malabar has received short rains, the C. P. and Madras only about half the normal amount and Central India about one-fifth. On Thursday there was some slight improvement as showers had extended into the N.-W. P. and East Punjab, while Chanda in the C. P. had received over three inches of rain. The west-coast current was, however, giving only light rain on the coast and the bay current was not extending properly into Upper India.

SEEING how utter was the failure of the monsoon in the Punjab last year, the final report on the wheat crop of the province, just issued, is an almost cheerful leaflet—thanks of course to the salvation afforded to the wheat fields by canal irrigation. Its cheerfulness is the greater by force of contrast with the early forecasts which, as is happily turns out, were unduly pessimistic. The first forecast estimated the area under wheat at 4,925,100 acres, and the second forecast at 5,469,100, whereas the actual area as now finally reported is 6,366 530 acres. As regards the yield, the Director of Agriculture anticipates that the outturn will amount to 1,823,182 tons, compared with 1,077,777 tons last year,—a decrease of 8 per cent. Of course last year's crop was itself deficient, but the decennial average is not much more than 2,000,000 tons, so that the shortage of the current crop cannot be placed higher than 10 per cent. That a drought drives the agriculturist to a more extensive use of canal water is shown by the fact that the irrigated crop this year bears the very high proportion of 63 per cent of the whole crop; last year the irrigated crop was only 50 per cent. of the whole.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

COLONIAL HELP IN CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Imperial Government has accepted the offer of the Colony of Victoria of a naval contingent for service in China, and the offer of South Australia of the gunboat Protector, for service in the same quarter.

[The gunboat Protector is a twin screw, steel, ship of 920 tons displacement; 180 ft. long by 30 ft. beam and draws 12 ft. 6 in. of water. Her armament comprises one 8 in. Breachloader, five 6 in. Bs and four ·45 in. Gatlings. Her complement is 67 men.]

DIFFICULTIES OF LANDING AT TAKU.

The forces arriving at Taku are experiencing difficulties in landing.

PROCLAMATION BY CHINESE VICEROYS.

Li Hung Chang and other Viceroys have issued new and vigorous Proclamations making the local authorities responsible for the safety of foreigners and ordering that the Boxers be beheaded.

ALLIED ADMIRALS IN PERFECT ACCORD.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs that the Allied Admirals at Taku are working in perfect accord.

THE ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IMPATIENT.

The newspapers are impatient at the difficulties created to prevent the Japanese from undertaking an immediate march on Peking.

DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE WAR MATERIAL.

The Europeans have discovered and destroyed two millions' worth of modern arms and munitions in the arsenal at Tientsin.

UNBURIED CORPSES OF CHINESE.

Thousands of corpses of Chinese lie unburied round Tientsin and the river is filled with corpses.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR WOUNDED.

Admiral Seymour has been slightly wounded by a spent bullet.

A REWARD OFFERED BY THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, JULY 7.

His Majesty the Emperor William offers a thousand taels reward for each European of whatsoever nationality who is rescued alive from Peking.

[A tael is a thousand cash equivalent to 6s. 6 1-4d. therefore the Emperor's reward amounts to £33-5-0 per head.]

INSURRECTION EXTENDING IN CHINA.

OMINOUS WARNING.

The American Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that the insurrection is extending, and that if the Allies are checked in the north, the disturbances will extend to the centre and the south, resulting in the murder of all foreigners.

NO DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

It is declared at St. Petersburg that the aim of the Powers is not the dismemberment of China, but the restoration of tranquillity and durable guarantees.

THE JAPANESE FORCE FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Japanese troops will sail for China at once and are prepared to advance on Peking immediately they land.

If, as is apprehended, one hundred thousand men are required, Japan will probably insist upon a preliminary understanding with the Powers.

THE FRENCH COMMANDANT.

General Dodds will command the French expedition.

APPREHENSION AT CHEFOO.

Considerable apprehension exists regarding the position of foreigners at Chefoo.

Several foreign warships are in harbour there but the Chinese forts dominate the town.

QUIET AT CANTON.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Canton is quiet and the Chinese are unanimous that no trouble will occur there provided Li Hung Chang remains at his post.

FOREIGNERS AT SHANGHAI UNEASY.

The foreigners at Shanghai are uneasy and everything depends on the attitude of the Viceroy of Nanking.

MORE TROOPS FROM AMERICA.

The Washington Government has ordered 6,254 regulars to sail for the Philippines with a view to their diversion to China if necessary.

FRENCH TROOPS FOR CHINA.

M. Delcasse, in the Chamber of Deputies, said that 4,000 French troops had left for China and 4,000 more would be on the way before the 20th inst., and others would follow as required.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE BOXERS FAINT-HEARTED.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Boxers declare their mystic powers are broken and they are afraid to approach the Legations which ought to be able to resist for a long time if there is sufficient food and ammunition.

BOMBARDMENT OF TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Russians, on the 2nd inst., unsuccessfully bombarded the native town of Tientsin.

The Chinese, on the 3rd inst., heavily shelled the Tientsin settlements.

Admiral Seymour has ordered the earliest conveyance of the women and children to Taku.

MURDER OF A BISHOP.

The Catholic Bishop, two priests, and two sisters have been murdered at Mukden (sic) on the 5th instant.

REBELS ATTACKED AT PEKING.

It is stated that the Chings and Loyal troops have attacked the rebels at Peking.

GOOD NEWS OF THE LEGATIONS.

The British Consul at Shanghai telegraphs that two of the Legations at Peking were still standing on the 3rd instant, and 2,000 Chinese troops had been killed.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Great Britain has suggested to Germany to endeavour to induce Russia to agree to entrusting Japan with the pacification of China.

Germany has declined lest it should impair her relations with Russia.

JAPAN SENDS A DIVISION.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Japan sends a Division to China, making the total already despatched of 22,000 men.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE MINISTER.

M. Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, has arrived in London.

BRITISH ASSURANCES TO JAPAN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question said that Great Britain had assured Japan that a prompt despatch of a large Japanese force to Taku would be welcome and that no European Power objected.

Negotiations, he said, are still proceeding.

RUSSIA GIVES JAPAN FULL LIBERTY OF ACTION.

Russia notified to Japan on the 27th ultimo that she leaves her full liberty of action to send troops to aid the foreigners at Peking especially as Japan had expressed her readiness to act with the full agreement of the other Powers.

A CHINA BANK MANAGER'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

Mr. Cameron, the Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, in the course of an interview with an "Englishman" representative to-day, said that the present crisis in China was not likely seriously to affect the Chinese export trade, though the import trade would suffer to a certain extent and money would be tight, and that in itself would injure commerce generally. But, as far as he could judge from the results of former wars, the Chinese export trade would suffer very little. The prospects of this year's export trade were, he said, very good, but the large increase of fifteen million pounds in tea exports was probably due to the fact that these disturbances had been expected for some time and despatch hurried on in consequence. The Northern Chinese, he said, were honourable, reliable and excellent customers. He could say with confidence that the bank had lost less money annually by defaulting customers in Northern China than in any other part of the world, even including Europe. The bank's losses there during the last thirty years had been a mere bagatelle. His experience of individual Chinese, both in business and in private capacity, had left a decidedly favourable expression on his mind. The bank had a branch at Peking, but Mr. Cameron had received no communication from it for some time.

He feared that Mr. McClure, the manager, Mr. J. K. Tweed, Mr. A. B. Brent, assistants there, were now dead. He did not consider that the branches at Hongkong and Shanghai were in any particular danger. It was true that some very fine premises, which the bank had just completed at Hongkong, had been burnt down, but that he thought it was a mere accident. He seemed to consider that had it not been for mutual mistrust among the Powers, Japan would have despatched a large body of troops, and the position at Peking would have been saved.

The Transports Uganda, Umta and Nawab, conveying details already wired, sailed for Hongkong this evening. The port authorities believe that a large number of additional Indian troops will be despatched for China at the earliest possible moment.

It is stated here that the destination of the Indian Contingent is Canton.

* Delayed in transmission.

OFFICERS DETAILED FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The following Officers proceed at once to China for employment, at treaty ports. They will have the status and pay of Deputy Adjutant-Generals:—Major DuBoulay, R. A.; Captain Selwyn, 12th B. C., Captain Napier, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain Willoughby, 2nd Bengal Lancers; Captain Twiddell, 28th Punjab Infantry; Captain Elwards, 3rd Bombay Cavalry; Captain Cole, 11th Bengal Lancers and Captain Rennick, 40th Pathans.

Should the two additional Cavalry regiments and the battery of horse artillery, which are being held in readiness for China be required, they will embark in line to arrive there early in October when the rains in Northern China will be over and the movements of cavalry and artillery will have become easy.

The Indian Coolie Corps, to be raised for service in China, will be restricted for the present to four bodies of 1,000 men each.

Engineer Olford, R. I. M., officiates as Shipwright Surveyor, Bengal.

The following additional units have been selected for service in China:—C Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, from Mhow; 3rd Bombay Cavalry, from Neemuch and Nasirabad; 16th Bengal Lancers, from Umballa; R-2 ammunition column from Campbellpur; B Battery, Royal Horse Artillery will be the supplying Battery to C Battery.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The Transport Itaura with the head-quarters of the wing of the 1st Bengal Lancers and a section of the 47 Native Field Hospital, and Transport Warora with the head-quarters of the wing of the 1st Sikhs and a section of the British Field Hospital left Calcutta for Hongkong this morning. Officers proceeding with the 1st Bengal Lancers are:—Lieutenant-Colonel Garside Tipping, Commanding; Captain Brown; Lieutenant Sexton; Lieutenant Macaulay, Adjutant; and Major Mould, I.M.S., in medical charge. Officers proceeding with the 1st Sikhs are:—Lieutenant-Colonel Pollock; Majors Barret and Scott; Lieutenant Bainbridge, Adjutant; Lieutenant Knapp, Quartermaster; Captain Kenrick, I.M.S., in medical charge; and Major Cree, I.M.S., in medical charge of the British Field Hospital.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM BOMBAY.

On Saturday morning the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry were brought to Bombay in two special trains from Poona for embarkation on the transports Virawa and Duke of Portland for conveyance to Karachi. The Regiment moves in course of relief to Quetta and half a Battalion embarked in each vessel. The first train arrived at the Prince's Dock at 6 a.m., and an hour later the second train followed. No. 63 Native Field Hospital ordered to China was railed by a special train from Poona arriving at the docks at 5 a.m., and two sections of the hospital embarked on each transport. The detrainment and shipping of troops' baggage was begun immediately on their arrival and by noon everything was ready. Before embarking, the troops were medically examined by the Health Officer of the port and his staff and were personally inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Harwood, R. A. M. C., for the P. M. O., Bombay District.

The transport Virawa was the first to leave her berth at about 2 p.m. and waited in front of the dock gate for the tide till 3-30 p.m., when she cleared the gate, and an hour after the Duke of Portland followed, and both the vessels proceeded on their voyage. During the course of the morning General Ventris, Commanding Bombay District, was present at the docks and saw the arrangements. Lieut-Col. W. F. Cahusac, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, assisted by Captains Vincent and Schoffield supervised the embarkation. The dock authorities rendered very valuable service in accelerating the work of shipping the baggage on board. Commander Chandler, Acting Director of the R. I. M., assisted by Commander Gordon, arranged the details of the embarkation. The whole work was carried out expeditiously without any hitch, and great credit is due to the authorities concerned.

The Virawa, Captain E. McDougall, took half of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, consisting of 4 officers, 1 lady, 8 native officers, 364 non-commissioned officers and men, 80 followers, and 5 horses for Karachi. There were also two sections of the 63rd Native Field Hospital, comprising 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 4 hospital assistants, 6 non-commissioned officers and men, 117 public followers, 6 private followers, 2 chargers and 2 ponies; and 1 officer, 8 men and 2 followers of the 26th Bombay Infantry for China. The officers proceeding by the vessel were:—Lieutenant-Colonel with Mrs. W. B. Piers, Captain M. W. Baugh, Lieutenant C. A. Roosmall, and Lieutenant G. Wardell, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Major Greany and Captain Kilkelly, 62 N. F. Hospital; Major Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry.

The transport Duke of Portland, Captain D. C. Long, conveys to Karachi two Companies of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, comprising 3 officers, 7 native officers, 378 men rank-and-file, 21 followers, 4 chargers and two sections of the 63rd Field Hospital consisting of 2 officers, 4 hospital assistants, 6 men rank-and-file, 112 public followers, 8 private followers and 3 officers, 7 men, 3 chargers and 3 followers of the 30th Bombay Infantry, who are proceeding to rejoin their regiment, ordered to China. The officers on board are—Major G. des De Leslie and Lieutenant G. H. Newcombe, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry; Captain Ricketts, and Captain Irvine, 63 N. F. Hospital; Lieutenant Palin, Captain Sharman and Captain Basu, I. M. S., 30th Bombay Infantry.

Yesterday there were scenes of great animation at the Prince's Dock incidental to the arrival and departure of the 3rd Madras Light Infantry. The activity at the docks began at an early hour. The first train came in a few minutes after five o'clock and contained two sections of No. 66 Native Field Hospital. An hour later the second train arrived bringing half of the 3rd Madras Infantry and the baggage of the regiment. The men quickly detrained and the baggage was rapidly transferred from the train to the Ballaarat. By half-past seven the whole of the heavy impedimenta had been stowed on board and there remained only to be dealt with the light hand baggage of the men. On arrival the men were able to obtain refreshments in a railed off enclosure in the Jetty Shed. Water-taps had also been erected for their convenience close to the shed. The dhooly bearers, many of whom wore the ribbons for services in Frontier campaigns, were drawn up in the shed where their kit of blankets and other articles was distributed to them. Thereafter they were formed up outside the shed and inspected. About eight o'clock the third train arrived with the remaining portion of the regiment and was moved into the Jetty Shed where the men detrained. They entered the dock-yard cheering their comrades who had already arrived. They were quickly drawn up and it was then seen what a fine body of men they were. In their full equipment they looked as smart a set of soldiers as one could wish to see, and fighters every one of them. Khaki is not usually picturesque but the necessary relief from the monotony of mud-coloured regimentals was given by the turbans or puggris of the men. Out of the circular wrappings of khaki rises a vivid scarlet peak and over one side falls the emerald green end of a scarf or band with a khaki fringe. The native officers' turbans have the red peak covered with a cloud of gold lace and the fringe of the band is also of gold. The non-commissioned native officers have the gold fringe without the cloud. On the green scarf end is the badge of the regiment, a bugle enclosing the figure three and surmounted by a crown, all in brass. The headgear brightens up the whole appearance of the men. As they march and you catch the glint of red and green rising with their rythmic movement they look distinctly picturesque. They march lithely and each chocolate face though it looks calm enough now is that of a born fighter. The motto of the regiment is "Now or Never" and every man, Mahomedan, Tamil, Telinga, or whatever he may be, looks all that the valiant motto signifies. After a necessary pause, on detraining, a detachment of the men piled arms and relieving themselves of their accoutrements were told off to certain duties in connection with the embarkation. In the course of a few hours the whole of the baggage had been shipped, the men had marched on board, and about twelve o'clock the Ballaarat moved out of the Prince's Dock into the Victoria Dock ready for sailing in the afternoon. This movement was necessary as owing to the lowness of the water at the Prince's Dock Sill the vessel could not pass out through that gate. In the early morning the work incidental to embarkation was carried out in fine weather but towards afternoon showers fell. The Ballaraat was waiting close to the dock gates ready to leave about four o'clock, but it was not until close upon six o'clock that she could be despatched on her voyage. There was not a large gathering of spectators to witness her departure. A few Europeans, the majority of whom were sailors, and a handful of natives were all that assembled to see the troops leave. As the Ballaarat passed through the gateway into the stream the band of the regiment on board played lively airs. The knot of spectators raised a hearty cheer and the men on board as cordially responded. As the ship made full steam ahead and bore them out on to the bosom of the "black water" the men were evidently in the best of spirits and as the spectators turned to go the sounds of lively music floated faintly from the vessel.

The strength of the regiment was eleven officers, seventeen native officers, 721 rank-and-file, 59 public and 35 private followers with twelve chargers. The number of boxes of ammunition taken was 237. The two sections of No. 66 Field Hospital comprise two officers, one sergeant, four hospitals assistants, 6 rank-and-fille, 115 public followers, six private followers and two chargers. The officers proceeding by the Ballaarat were:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. K. Feversham, Major M. A. Tuite, Captains G. W. Lilly, E. W. Harris, and H. P. Anslie, Lieuts. E. F. Harding, J. R. Kible, H. F. Shairp and F. G. E. Lamb, 3rd Madras Infantry; Major Kanga, I. M. S.; Captains A. Miller, and Lieut. F. Elwes, 66th N. F. Hospital.

It has now been decided to send the No. 2 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, in the transport Nowshera instead of the R. I. M. S. Canning, as was first arranged. The Nowshera will also convey half of the 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas, and No. 66, Native Field Hospital. The Canning and Clive will each carry half a Battalion of the 2nd Bengal Infantry, and will probably leave Bombay on the 27th instant. The Carthage which arrived on Saturday morning with the English mails, takes the Infantry Brigade Staff, the Brigade supply column and the second half of the 1st Battalion 4th Gurkhas. The Carthage entered the docks on Saturday evening and took up the berth vacated by the Virawa.

Yesterday the Islanda, which according to the latest arrangements will sail on Saturday next, arrived with 2,900 tons of Calcutta cargo. As soon as the cargo has been discharged H. M. S. Marathon will be moved from its present position in the dock and the Islanda will take up its place and be at once fitted up for transport purposes.

The Nowshera on which work began on Friday is in the berth usually occupied by the Wilson and Clan Liners. It was originally arranged that she should sail on Saturday next but the date of her leaving has since been postponed.

In addition to carrying out their own work in connection with the fitting up and despatch of transports the Bombay authorities are also helping the Calcutta authorities. Yesterday a special train laden with fittings was despatched from the Prince's Dock to Calcutta. The officials at the dock who have now had considerable experience in the despatch of transports are working with all their usual energy and success.

H. M. S. Marathon which has been detained in Bombay a fortnight repairing a steam-pipe has been ordered to complete her repairs forthwith and to hold herself in readiness to proceed to China. She will sail in the course of this week.

PAST SERVICES OF THE TROOPS FOR CHINA.

The native regiments which have been ordered to China have all seen considerable service in previous campaigns. The first brigade consists of the 7th Bengal Infantry, the 24th Punjab Infantry, the 1st Sikhs and the 26th Bombay Infantry, while the 2nd Bengal Infantry, the 14th Sikhs, the 30th Bombay Infantry, and the 1st Battalion of the 4th Gurkha Rifles comprise the second brigade. The regiments engaged on the line of communications will be the 22nd Bombay Infantry and the 3rd Madras Infantry. The following are the details of service of the various regiments:—

1ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The 7th Bengal Infantry (Duke of Connaught's Own) is a class regiment of Rajputs. It was raised in 1804 and was formerly known as the 47th Native Infantry. Its motto is "Craum-ki-Paltan." The regiment in its early days took part in the actions of Moodkee, Ferozepur, Aliwal and Sobraon. It also served in the China War of 1858-59, and in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Since the 10th of January last the regiment has been stationed at Fort William having been transferred there from Doranda.

The 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry was raised in 1857 and was formerly known as the 16th Punjab Infantry. It is a class company regiment made up of four companies of Sikhs, one company each of Dogras and Punjabi Mahomedans and two companies of Pathans. It saw service in the Afghan Campaign of 1878-80 and took part in the battle of Kandahar in 1880. It subsequently formed part of the Punjab Frontier and the Malakand Field Forces. The regiment proceeds to China from Rawalpindi, where it has been stationed since the 15th November, 1899, when it arrived from Peshawar.

The 1st Sikh Infantry, which was raised in 1846 is also a class company regiment comprising four companies of Sikhs, two of Pathans, and one company each of Dogras and Punjabi Mahomedans. Its previous record includes active service in the Punjab, the action of Ali Musjid and in the campaign in Afghanistan during 1878-79. It now proceeds to China from Kohat where the regiment arrived on the 3rd January last from Dera Ismail Khan.

The 26th (Baluchistan) Bombay Infantry was raised in 1825 and was converted to its present title on the 14th October, 1892. It is a class company regiment comprising two companies of Hazaras, two of Baluchis and Brahmins, two of Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs and one company each of Khattaks and Waziris. The corps has seen service in Persia and at Khooshab. The regiment goes to China from Quetta where it arrived on the 27th April, 1899, from Loralai.

2ND INFANTRY BRIGADE.

The 2nd Bengal Light Infantry (Queen's Own) late 31st Native Infantry—Broon-ki-Paltan—was raised in 1798. It is a class regiment of Rajputs and carries a third or honorary colour, bearing the words "Lake and Victory," which was granted in 1803 for distinguished service. The regiment's record of war service is a long one and includes Delhi, Laswarie, Deig, Bhurtpore, Khelat, the earlier troubles in Afghanistan, Maharajpore, the Punjab, Chillianwallah, Gujerat, Central India and in more recent times the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80 and the Burma Expedition of 1885-87. The badge of the regiment is the Royal Cypher within the Garter. It proceeds to China from Dera Ismail Khan, where the regiment arrived on the 19th December last from Agra.

The 14th Bengal Infantry (Ferozepore Sikhs) was raised in 1846 and is composed entirely of Sikhs. It was formerly known as the Regiment of Ferozepore. It took part in the defence and capture of Lucknow, and the action of Ali Musjid, in the Afghan War of 1878-79 and in the defence of Chitral. The regiment arrived at Nowshera, whence it proceeds to China, on the 6th April, 1898, having previously formed part of the Tochi force.

The 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion) late Jacob's Rifles, is a class company regiment composed of three companies of North-West Frontier Pathans, two of Hill Baluchis and three of Punjabi Mahomedans. It was raised in 1858 and re-organised in 1881. The regiment took part in the war in Afghanistan in 1878-80. Since the 27th April, 1898, it has been stationed at Chaman proceeding there from Karachi.

The 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles, late Extra Gurkha Regiment, is composed entirely of Gurkhas and was raised in 1857. It took part in the action of Ali Musjid and its subsequent service included Afghanistan, 1878-80, when it was engaged in the fighting at Kabul and Kandahar. The battalion afterwards won distinction in Chitral. On transfer from Killa Drosh, Chitral, the battalion arrived at Bakloh on the 5th June, 1898, where it has since been stationed.

LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

The 22nd Bombay Infantry, which was raised in 1818, is a class company regiment made up of two companies each of West Rajputana Gojurs and Mers, two companies of Rajputs from East Rajputana and Central India and two companies of Hindustani Mahomedans. There is no previous war service placed to its credit. Since the beginning of this year the regiment has been stationed at Mhow, where it arrived from Quetta.

The 3rd (or Palamcotah) Madras Infantry was formed in 1759, from the independent companies at Madras, as the 4th Battalion. It became the 3rd Battalion in 1771, and 1st Battalion, 3rd Madras Regiment, in 1796. In 1812 the corps became Light Infantry and in 1824 it was constituted in its present style as the 3rd Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry. It is a class company regiment, composed of three companies of Mahomedans, two of Tamils, one company of Telingas and two mixed companies. Its motto is "Now or never" and its record of active service is inscribed with the names Carnatic, Sholinghur, Mysore, Mahidpoor and Ava. The regiment also took part in the Burma Expedition of 1885-87. Since the 25th February, 1897, when it arrived from Burma, the regiment has been stationed at Secunderabad.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 7.

General Paget drove the enemy from a very strong position at Plaisirfontein on the 3rd instant, and pursued them in the direction of Bethlehem, which ex-President Steyn has proclaimed the capital.

The railway between Natal and Pretoria is now complete.

[Though the Free State has been taken over and renamed the Orange River Colony there is anything but peace within its borders. Senekal and Winburg have laid down their arms but within a day's march General Paget has found the enemy in force. Bethlehem towards which town he is driving them and which ex-President Steyn has declared to be the capital is some thirty miles south-east of Lindley, another of the temporary capitals.]

GENERAL BULLER'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

General Buller has arrived at Pretoria.

RELEASE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

Eight hundred British prisoners have been put over the Natal border from Reitz and are proceeding to Ladysmith. There are no officers among them.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT FICKSBURG.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Boers made a desperate effort to reoccupy Ficksburg at midnight on the 4th instant, and after an hour's fierce fighting were repulsed.

Fighting also took place near Senekal.

GENERALS CLERY AND HART JOIN HANDS.

Generals Clery and Hart have joined hands at Vlakfontein.

A BATCH OF VICTORIA CROSSES.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on the following:—

Captain E. B. Towse, of the Gordon Highlanders, for conspicuous gallantry at Magersfontein on the 11th December and at Mount Thaba on the 30th April.

Captain C. FitzClarence, of the Royal Fusiliers, during three actions at Mafeking.

Captain Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bt., of 10th Hussars, at Colesburg on the 5th January.

Sergeant Martineau and Trooper Ramsden of the Protectorate Regiment at Mafeking on the 26th December.

[It will be remembered that in the reverse which Lord Methuen's force suffered at Magersfontein on December 11, the night attack on the Boer position was made by the Highland Brigade under Major General Wauchope, the Gordon Highlanders being held in reserve. The attacking force were surprised in the darkness by a galling fire and were compelled to retire after heavy loss. In the course of the forenoon the Gordons were sent to the front and advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the enemy's centre close to the place where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland Brigade. They remained for a long time under a withering fire close in front of the Boer trenches which were defended by wire entanglements. The gallant conduct of the officers was beyond all praise and Captain Towse especially distinguished himself.

On the 30th April Captain Towse displayed magnificent bravery in the fighting at Houtnek in the Thabanchu district. A small band of fifty Gordons, under Captain Towse, were surrounded by 250 Boers who demanded their surrender. Towse ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge. The Gordons, said the "Daily News" correspondent, with a wild cheer, rushed at the enemy, and swept them away with great slaughter. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by the enemy's fire and throughout behaved most heroically.

One of the three actions at Mafeking in which Captain C. FitzClarence distinguished himself was doubtless during the sortie of the 26th December when a desperate attack was made on Game Tree Fort, two miles from Mafeking, for the purpose of breaking through the Boer cordon and re-opening communications. The attack was unsuccessful but the attacking party behaved most gallantly. During the night an armoured train with maxim and Hotchkiss guns and a detachment of the British South Africa Police took up a position a few hundred yards within rifle range of Game Tree and in rear of the right flank which was also supported by 70 of the Bechuanaland Rifles. Captain FitzClarence with "D" Squadron and Captain Vernon, King's Royal Rifle Corps, with "C" Squadron undertook an attack upon the east side of the entrenchment. In the attack the British suffered terribly. The officers behaved most gallantly. Captain Sandford, Captain Vernon and Lieutenant Paton and many men were killed. Many more were wounded including Captain FitzClarence and the British had to retire under cover of the armoured train. This was the action also in which Sergeant Martineau and Trooper Ramsden, of the Protectorate Regiment, distinguished themselves.

Captain Sir J. P. Milbanke, Bart., of the 10th Hussars was A.-D.-C. to General French. The 10th Hussars formed part of the force engaged in the fighting round Rensburg and Colesburg, in the early days of January. On the 6th January the disaster to the Suffolks was reported and it was doubtless in the incidental fighting that Captain Sir J. P. Milbanke, distinguished himself. A belated message stated that he was slightly wounded on the 5th.]

WAR HOSPITALS' COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 8.

The London Correspondent of the *Pioneer* cables under date, London, 7th instant:—Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons on Thursday that the War Hospitals' Commission would consist of Dr. Church, Dr. Cunningham and Mr. Justice Romer. In reply to a protest, he declared that a debate on the subject was unnecessary.

In consequence of this Mr. Labouchere moved the adjournment of the House and the bulk of the Opposition supported him. He argued that the proposals of the Government did not fulfil Lord Roberts' desires.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman and others urged the addition of two laymen.

Mr. Balfour refused to concede this, but finally yielded to the feeling on both sides of the House.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT FOE SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Casualties—Died from a fall from his horse at Newcastle, 5th Dragoons, Private S. Andrews; died of gunshot wound in the neck at the general hospital Estcourt, 2nd King's Royal Rifles—Private R. Hatch; died of ague at the general hospital, Estcourt, 19th Hussars:—Private S. Howard.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE SORTIE FROM KUMASI.

LONDON, JULY 7.

A despatch from Governor Hodgson, dated Ekwanta, 26th June, says he decided to make a sortie owing to the absence of relief and scarcity of food.

His losses were slight.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Americans have won eight out of thirteen of the Amateur Athletic Association Championships.

Mr. Norman Pritchard was second in the 120 Yards Hurdle Race, but was not placed in the 100 yards or the Quarter Mile Race, having strained the muscles of his leg.

UNIVERSITY CRICKET MATCH.

The University Cricket Match has resulted in a draw.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST IN AMERICA.

NOMINATION OF BRYAN.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Democratic Convention held at Kansas City has nominated Mr. Bryan for the Presidency of the United States.

The platform includes unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain H. G. Carnegy is confirmed as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel M. W. Saunders is confirmed as Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A., in India.

Lieut.-Colonel Esmonde White, I. M. S., Madras, is gazetted P. M. O. at the base, China Force.

The scheme recently announced for the re-organisation of the service of military hospital assistants in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is officially notified to take effect from 1st April last.

Indian Staff Corps:—Major C. J. L. Stuart becomes Lieut.-Colonel with effect from 27th ultimo; Lieut. A. E. McBarnet becomes Captain with effect from the 3rd instant, and Lieuts. A. Morgre, C. A. R. Cocq, J. R. Darey and J. W. H. Lyon Captains with effect from the 6th instant.

Colonel C. Dempster retires with effect from the 9th instant.

Captain Hoghton, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, officiates D. A. A. G., Army Head-quarters, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Watkis, on leave, and in relief of Captain Bingley, vacated.

The Rev. T. Scott, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, officiates as Presidency Senior Chaplain vice Rev. J. Taylor proceeding on two years' furlough, from the 11th instant.

Brigadier-General Penton, Commanding Nagpore District, has been nominated to command the Aden District, vice Brigadier-General Creagh proceeding to China.

Assistant Surgeon Menezes, Bombay, receives a step in promotion.

Major L. Graham, R. A., officiates as A.-D.-C. to Sir Robert Low, vice Captain Low proceeding to China.

Lieut.-Colonel Candy, Commandant, 14th Bombay Infantry, has been granted one year's leave home.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Coldstream, Assistant Commissioner, Rawalpindi, is posted to Bombay.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

New tariff values are notified for grey fancy and coloured cotton goods.

The appointment of the Hon. Nawab Muhammad Hayat Khan to the Viceroy's Council as an Additional Member is notified.

Mr. Dunne, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, has been granted one year's sick leave, Mr. W. G. Bayley, officiating.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieut. Goldsmith becomes Lieutenant.

DEATH IN A RAILWAY TRAIN.

We regret to record the death suddenly in a train on way to Murree, of Mr. Douglas, Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway, Lahore.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AGENT AT INDORE.

Mr. C. S. Bayley, Agent to the Governor-General, Indore, has arrived at Simla.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownugar 4 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	99 3-4
2 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28 7-16

The sum of about £175,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

Full details are published in the "Gazette of India" regarding the Glasgow Exhibition, which opens in May, and will last for six months. The site is 67 acres and the guarantee fund exceeds £447,000. The Fine Art Galleries will be erected at a cost of £172,000. The Exhibition of 1888 was visited by six millions, and left a surplus of £54,000. The scope of the Exhibition will be wide and general. It is intended that it shall present a full illustration of the produce and manufactures of British Empire and its dependencies, the Dominion and the Colonies. In order that adequate representation from other countries may also be arranged for these purposes, special courts will be provided. The Exhibition will be divided into sections, among which the following received particular attention:—Fine arts, history and archæology, locomotion and transport, electricity, labour-saving machinery and marine engineering, and the women's section and sports. The fine art section will be a very special feature of the Exhibition, and will include a large and extensive collection of sculpture paintings, illustrative of the fine art of the Nineteenth Century. Application for space should be made to Mr. H. Hidley, Vincent Place, Glasgow. The Queen is patron and the Prince of Wales vice-patron of the Exhibition.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

AT the moment of writing the war in the Transvaal is completely eclipsed by the very serious situation in the Far East and the greatest anxiety prevails respecting the expedition under the command of the British Admiral. Anxiety unfortunately is not confined to the absence of news about the gallant band led by Sir Edward Seymour and to those whom he started from Tientsin to relieve, but is necessarily concerned with what may happen when the present turmoil in the Celestial Empire has been overcome. The cordial way in which the international forces are at present co-operating may seem an encouraging sign, but there are clouds on the horizon and the storm which has been so long brewing may burst, bringing in its train consequences which it is not agreeable even to contemplate. To the factors of the problem that awaits a solution at the hands of the Powers must now be added the awfully sudden death of the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muravieff, and the possibility that, with the appointment of his successor, the danger that everyone fears and that no one likes to describe may be brought a little nearer. A day or two ago the Rome correspondent of a leading London journal telegraphed ;—"I learn at the Foreign Office that negotiations are going on among the Powers for the deposition and confinement of the Empress of China, it now being proved that she is at the bottom of the troubles there. An exchange of views has also taken place as to what form of temporary government is to be established at Pekin under the supervision of the European Powers. A plan suggested by the United States seems likely to be favoured. It is to raise the young Emperor to the Throne, with Ministers upon whose good-will the Powers can depend, probably headed by Li Hung Chang. However, to ensure the preservation of order, the Powers will maintain in China a force of international troops. So far the supreme necessity of the situation has obviated all grave differences of opinion among the Powers." The above has been described as an important statement. It would be important if it were true ; but unfortunately the correspondent's informant at the Italian Foreign Office has been misinformed. I am able to state that up to the present time there has absolutely been no exchange of views between the great Powers. This, I think, is confirmed by what fell from Lord Salisbury in his reply to the Earl of Kimberley on Monday. Said the Prime Minister : "At present all we have been able to do is to inform those who represent us that their discretion is absolute, and to forward as many troops as we can."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON COLONIAL POLICY.

Mr. Chamberlain had an opportunity of expressing his views on Colonial policy, and especially with regard to the South African Settlement, at a meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association, held in St. George's Hall and presided over by the Duke of Devonshire. Mr. Chamberlain said they did not find in the Colonies the pedantic cosmopolitanism of Mr. Courtney, who always found his country to be wrong ; nor the philosophical detachment of Professor Bryce, nor the hair-splitting ingenuity of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was always seeking to fix on the Government the responsibility of an unjust war, which he professed that he was anxious vigorously to prosecute. The Colonists had seen the great issues at stake behind the haze of negotiations, which had so mystified Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. They hoped the war was coming to its destined conclusion. What was to be the settlement? Perhaps the only subject on which the people of this country were absolutely unanimous was that the settlement, whatever it was, should be a final one, so as to render impossible a repetition of this crisis. How was this to be achieved? Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman found the solution simple enough—it was the application of "Liberal principles." These blessed words were a fetish with some persons, but those who had seen how they could be abused wanted to know what were Liberal principles nowadays. In Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's case they were very like the principles of Mr. By-Ends in Bunyan's great work, who said, "I will never desert my principles, since I find them to be both harmless and profitable." Was Mr. Courtney a Liberal? In that case the application of Liberal principles involved the independence of the two Republics, the restoration to them of the power to be once more a danger to British rule in South Africa. Was Mr. Bryce a Liberal? Then the application of Liberal principles meant the creation of a new state of things in South Africa by the establishment of two protected States which would have a sham independence, not of much use to them for any practical or useful purpose, but very dangerous to us. Was Mr. Morley a Liberal? In that case they would have immediately to get rid of Sir Alfred Milner, the one great official in South Africa, who had shown from the first a true grasp of the situation and they would also have to get rid of the Colonial Secretary, which perhaps would not matter.

Was Lord Rosebery a Liberal? If he understood Lord Rosebery, he gathered that his views on all subjects were the same as the Government's, but for some reason known to himself, he preferred not to take an oar in their boat ; he stood on the shore, and probably he backed them as the winners. Now, which of all these Liberal principles did Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman propose to apply, or did he propose to apply them all at once? His own mind appeared to be in a continual flux, which was no doubt a satisfactory position for the leader of a many-headed party. He had said that his (Mr. Chamberlain's) words were ill-omened ; but they were only what was evident—that there must be a period of what was called Crown Colony Government between the military administration of the States—which they must hope would be as short as possible—and the representative Government, which could only be secured when we were guaranteed that it would not be abused. But Sir Henry said that no settlement would be satisfactory or acceptable to the Liberal Party—the general term, which included such very divergent views—which did not carry with it the enlightened opinion of the Dutch community in South Africa. Did he mean the loyal Dutch? In that case he was uttering a platitude. But he was probably thinking of those who belonged to, or were represented by, the Afrikander Bond, who sympathised with our enemies, and were rebels in our own territories—many of whom were actually in arms against us. The Afrikander Bond had put in their resolutions what they said would alone produce peace and prosperity in South Africa—it was, that the unqualified independence of the two Republics should be conceded, and that the majority in Cape Colony should choose their own Governor, thus breaking one of the few links remaining between the Colonies and the Crown, and that though a few ringleaders might be singled out for punishment, the great mass of rebels, coming back from the conflict red-handed, should have absolute immunity, and have their privileges restored to them, so that they might endeavour to obtain by intrigue what they had failed to secure by armed rebellion. If that was the application of Liberal principles, if that was the policy which Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman had to recommend, there was a gulf fixed between him and the Government which common justice, common respect for those who had suffered in person and property in this struggle, absolutely forbade them to overpass. He noted that the Opposition wanted to know when the General Election was coming. He appreciated their anxiety, but could not gratify their curiosity. One of the issues to be decided when it came—whether it came to-morrow or was postponed—was one of the most momentous which had been presented to the people during this century. It was the question of the future of South Africa, and of the Empire. When it came the people would have to decide to whom was to be committed the settlement—which must be a righteous settlement, a justification of the war, a guarantee for the future peace and prosperity of South Africa. When it came, the people would have to show to the Boers, to the Bond, and to the world, their fixed determination as to the lines on which pacification was to proceed, and he trusted and believed that they would destroy once for all those hopes which undoubtedly existed, and which, as long as they existed, encouraged as they had been by such utterances as those to which he had referred rendered the full and unconditional acceptance of our terms a doubtful, and perhaps an impossible, matter.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE ON THE SETTLEMENT.

Although Mr. Chamberlain's position as Colonial Secretary made his speech the more important, the Duke of Devonshire's speech from the chair was also of peculiar interest, as it also dealt with the settlement in South Africa. The Duke said that throughout all the dominions of the Queen the only section in which the South African policy of the Government had not found sympathy and support, but, on the contrary, had met with strong reprobation and opposition, was that Party which was also identified with the demand for Home Rule for Ireland. For the unanimity which, with that exception, was so pronounced, they owed little or no thanks to the Opposition or its leaders. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had expressed his surprise that there had not been an effusive recognition of the patriotic attitude assumed during this crisis by the Opposition. But he was not likely to receive from the Government any recognition, effusive or otherwise, of the patriotism of his attitude. What was the support which he gave to the Government in the critical moments preceding the war? It was, that he saw nothing in the negotiations and proceedings then going on which need lead to war, or which necessitated preparations for war. He had been endeavouring to explain away, as well as he could, that unfortunate declaration, but his explanations still left something to be desired. Was any more efficient support to be expected in the settlement which would shortly take place? He inferred that Sir Henry Camplell-Bannerman thought that the two Republics must be annexed, but that he held the action of the Government to have been precipitate. But how? Were the Government to wait until misconceptions had existed on the part of foreign Governments, of the Boers themselves, of our loyal Colonists, and of the still doubtful and hesitating Dutch of Cape Colony? He maintained that the action of the Government had been wise—to make it clear that their opponents should not regain by political intrigue what they had lost by force of arms. Their action would not be regarded as precipitate by any other statesman except the one who found his highest conception of policy to be sitting on a fence as long as he was able. Such a war would necessarily leave behind it bitter memories which time only could remove, but the Dutch of South Africa had never shown that they did not understand the logic of accomplished facts ; and, when they saw that it was only a matter for themselves to decide how soon they should be admitted to all the liberties and privileges and franchises which were enjoyed by our Colonial fellow-subjects, he doubted whether the difficulties of the settlement would be so insuperable as they were supposed by some critics to be.

THE PRESS ON THE PRIME MINISTER'S "MISSIONARY" SPEECH.

The "Morning Post," in a leader on Lord Salisbury's speech, says : "If we understand Lord Salisbury aright, he was merely endeavouring to explain on unexceptionable historical grounds the fact that missionaries, in his words, are not popular at the Foreign Office, which is not able to avoid bringing certain impediments to their path. The cause is simple, but its significance is profound. It rests ultimately on the fact that the means of communication have improved. Thus here, as in sundry other instances, the philosophic mind is perplexed by seeing one factor of civilisation practically paralysing another. The pious labours of the missionaries are defeated—or at least they are liable to confusion—owing to the better facilities for communication in space. Stated in these general terms, there is nothing in the proposition to wound the most sensitive supporters of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Facts may puzzle us, or brace us, or unman us, but it is impossible to be offended by a fact, and we share Lord Salisbury's innocence of any intention to offend when we follow his lead in pointing out the "danger" of missionary effort. Formerly the evangelists were able to do their work without attracting the attention of the authorities ; now, in the Prime Minister's incisive phrase, if a Columba is exposed to martyrdom the result is an appeal to the Consul. The result does not affect the glory of the martyr, nor the splendid devotion to a high ideal of duty which impels him to win his cross ; but it indisputably entails some consequences which cannot be viewed without misgiving. The spiritual missionary is mistaken for the secular conqueror, and the mistake is unfortunately unavoidable, because an outrage on the missionary instantly lets loose the forces of secular vengeance. There are an action and a reaction in these circumstances. The more flags that are planted on fields where the Gospel is preached the greater the suspicion that attaches to the preacher in other parts. His risk of attack increases, and with the growing activity of missionaries their discredit grows of "being an instrument of territorial greed." Lord Salisbury was anxious to dissociate himself from any chance of misinterpretation. He was not in the least depreciating the magnificent record of the society, which can now look back on two hundred years of useful life. He was merely showing how, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, he was bound to direct attention to the terrible dilemma in which its agents are placed. They cannot repudiate their commission, and yet they cannot escape the facts of time itself, which have made them in their own despite the bringers, not of peace, but a sword. In these considerations, with their obvious reference to the present bloodshed in China, and with their special warning to the labourers in Mohammedan countries, we have not departed from the lines which Lord Salisbury laid down. We have no desire—still less have we the power—to advise these devoted Christian servants how to reconcile prudence with enthusiasm ; but we feel certain that the Society is sufficiently strong and its inspiration sufficiently lofty to enable it to avoid the most dangerous and terrible snare which the means of rapid intercourse have opened beneath its feet."

The "Daily New" says in a leading article :—"At a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel yesterday, Lord Salisbury made an interesting speech on some of the underlying causes of the Chinese crisis. With characteristic boldness, he attended a missionary meeting, in order to dilate on the evils of missions. As a Christian, he blessed them ; as Foreign Secretary, he cursed them. The missionary, as we have seen, is associated in the mind of the foreigner with the trader and the politician ; and hence the martyrdom of missionaries can no longer be isolated, as Lord Salisbury rejoices to think that it was in early days ; it involves a general danger to all foreign settlers. The proverb that they have in the East is "first the missionary, then the consul, then the general." The Gospel, in short, means the gunboat. Such was the burden of Lord Salisbury's complaint. There is undoubtedly some force in it, and the question has often been debated whether the gain to mission work from the facilities of modern intercourse is, or is not, neutralised by the loss of that purely spiritual influence of which Lord Salisbury spoke. But the Prime Minister's philosophy of the matter was not sufficiently searching, and he laid to the charge of missions far more than is their proper share in a general tendency of Western civilisation. Missionary work is often pioneer work, but not always. It was not so, in the case of this country at least, in China, where Protestant missions on any considerable scale began only after the commercial opening up of the country by the treaties after the first and second China wars. The fact is that Christian missions are only one phase of the expansion of Western civilisation. The process is an inevitable one, which no Foreign Office, however much it may lament it, can avail to prevent. As Mr. Gladstone once said, there is a continual tendency on the part of enterprising people to overstep the limits of the Empire, and to carry their trade to, and form settlements in other countries. There the thing is, and you cannot repress it. Wherever your subjects go, if they are in pursuit of objects not unlawful, you must afford them all the protection which your power enables you to give. What the Missionary Societies do, is as the Bishop of Stepney said in St. Paul's on Sunday, to see to it that the trade of England and the flag of England is accompanied by the Banner of the Cross. Lord Salisbury himself said, yesterday, that the Christians were massacred in China, not so much as Christians, but as foreigners. There is no nation in the world, he said, so indifferent on the subject of religion as the Chinese. This is perhaps going too far, for the Chinese have a very real feeling against any interference with their ancestor worship. But, in the main, wha Lord Salisbury says is doubtless correct. The preaching of the Gospel is not the sole cause of the terrible violence which too often attends the impact of Western civilization with Eastern, or of civilization with barbarism. It is only one phase of that impact. It ought to be a restraining and mitigating influence, and Lord Salisbury's words of caution in this connexion were wise and timely. It is, as he said, high duty with all missionaries in uncivilized or semi-civilized land—a duty which, we believe, is for the most part faithfully discharged—to temper their Christian enthusiasm with Christian prudence."

The "Daily Telegraph" closes a long leading article on the China crisis with the following brief reference to the speech :—"Lord Salisbury, in the timely and important speech which he delivered at the bi-centenary meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, took occasion, while expressing his warmest sympathy with mission work, to warn his hearers of the need of extreme care on the part of missionaries to temper their zeal and enthusiasm with Christian prudence. In earlier centuries, when the missionary suffered martyrdom, his country never thought of declaring war on his account ; to-day if a Boniface or Columba is exposed to martyrdom the result is an appeal to the Consul and the mission of a gunboat. It would be easy to wrench those words beyond their fair construction ; but no one who reads the context will mistake their true meaning, or their application to the disorders now raging in China. Discretion, in other words, is as essential to the success of the missioner as zeal, if his work is to be lasting, and if his mission-house is to escape destruction and his converts massacre.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

While Sir Henry Fowler, in the House of Commons, has been once more urging upon Lord George Hamilton the need of a State grant in aid of the famine, and Mr. Maclean has been calling attention to the disadvantages connected with large relief camps, kind friends outside Parliament have continued to do their best to swell the Mansion House Fund. I may particularly allude, as they have a Bombay interest, to Sir M. M. Bhownuggree's not altogether successful attempt to stir up the national church through the Archbishop of Canterbury to greater effort and to the very successful "cafe chantant," got up by Lady Jardine at the Norfolk Hotel Rooms, on Tuesday. The ladies of her Silver String Band mustered strong ; Miss Gladys Mayne was as usual brilliant on the piano and there were artistes like Miss May Williamson and Miss Allitsen. Mr. M. Wyer, whose great vocal talents are well-known in Bombay, used them with great effect on this occasion ; besides which Mr. A. Rogers, once a Member of Council, appeared in an Arab costume under an Arab name and recited a poetical plea for the starving, of his own composition. Mr. Divatia gave an Indian song, accompanied by Professor Jacques on the piano ; and there were recitations and conjuring tricks. London Society, the Anglo-Indian world, and most of the Indian ladies and gentlemen staying in town put in an appearance ; politics too were represented and also the County of Roxburgh where Sir John Jardine has been chosen to stand for Parliament. The Provost of Melrose, unable to attend, sent a donation, and Mr. Horace Van Ruith presented a lovely painting. Sir J. Jardine's three little boys did a good business in programmes, kindly presented by Messrs. Billing and Sons. The programme contained a terrible engraving of the sufferings of the famine, from a plate supplied by the "Graphic" newspaper. The moral was helped out by a speech from Sir John Jardine who told the audience that the horrors going on in India, as revealed, not in the English, but in the Indian newspapers, were beyond all description. All the performers gave their services as free gifts ; and nearly all the expenses were defrayed by charity. It is believed that the proceeds of this small co-operative effort under Lady Jardine's direction will be about £70. Attached to the Tea-Room was a small bazaar of Indian cloths and toys, kindly supplied by Messrs. Ardesir and Byramji, where Mr. Van Ruith's picture of Kensington Gardens was also on view. Lady Jardine, I may add, has had a great reception of over 300 people this week, amongst those present being the Gaekwar of Baroda, who has, I see, been exchanging visits with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught. After Lady Jardine's reception Sir John went down to his border county to begin what his friends hope may prove a victorious campaign.

NAVAL AND MILITARY BAZAAR AT OLYMPIA.

Olympia has seen many striking and picturesque shows but probably none more so than the Royal Naval and Military Bazaar in aid of the fund for the wounded soldiers. It was opened by Princess Christian, who was accompanied by Prince Christian, and was received by Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam and others. At all the stalls there were two non-commissioned officers to assist the ladies, and the presence of so many men in uniform added greatly to the brightness of the scene. A particularly imposing group were the sergeants in attendance for the Scottish regiments, including the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, the Seaforth Highlanders, the Black Watch, the Gordons, and the Cameronians. The last, over which Lady Jane Taylor presided, was entirely devoted to dolls, and it was amusing to watch one of its particularly stalwart supporters, hailing from Inverness, with an enviable row of medals on his breast, carrying round a khaki-clad 18in. tall presentment of a "first-class fighting man," while one of the ladies of the stall sold the tickets for its raffle. To the stall of the Gordons a friend has sent a beautiful paper-cutter, in the form of a dirk, mounted in silver and cairngorms, with a design of thistles. On one side of the blade the word "Ladysmith" is engraved, and on the other is "Badand," the motto of the Gordon Highlanders, and signifying "remaining." As General Sir George White earned his Victoria Cross while serving with the regiment, it is suggested that it would be an appropriate commemoration of the long days of suspense of the siege to present it to him, and it is accordingly to be raffled-for by ladies only, the winner to have the privilege of offering it for the gallant officer's acceptance. Many of the stalls sold specialities, and among those which attracted not a little attention was some stoneware exhibited at the Welsh Fusiliers' stall. Here were vases of various shapes, made immediately after the relief of Mafeking, with loyal inscriptions winding up some of them, with the heartfelt cry, "God Save the Queen, and bless B.-P."

THE SLOUGH FATALITY.

The telegraph will have informed you of the sad accident—if that is quite the right word to use—at Slough, the fatality attending which has cast quite a gloom over the Parsee families who have gathered in such large numbers here this season. Over 100 Parsees, including quite a score of ladies, have recently arrived from Bombay and until six days ago they were conspicuous at all concerts, theatres and other places of entertainment. A day or two previous to the disaster on the Great Western Railway upwards of 25, including nine ladies, visited the India Office and were delighted with their reception by Sir Charles Bernard, Sir William Lee-Warner, and Sir George Birdwood by whom they were shown all over the place, including the kitchen. Before leaving Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Taleyarkhan made a happily turned little speech on behalf of himself and those with him, thanking the India Office officials for their kind attention. The following Saturday a smaller party of them took a drive to Finchley and Hendon through the rich leafage and wealth of roses, and on returning to the Hotel Metropole found a telegram awaiting them conveying the terrible information of the death of Mr. Taleyarkhan and the serious injury of Mr. Pheroze Sethna and Mr. Barodawalla. Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, M.P., and others at once started off for Windsor and after doing all that was necessary for the living and the dead returned early on Sunday, to arrange for the funeral of Mr. Taleyarkhan which took place in the Parsee Burial-ground, at Woking. Amongst the large number of Parsees who attended to pay a last tribute of respect to their departed co-religionist were Sir M. M. Bhownuggree, Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir who had arrived from Homburg on the previous day, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Damania, I.M.S., Messrs. J. A. Sett, D. P. Cama, R. D. Sethna, Ruttonshaw Dadabhai, Hormusjee Chothia, M. R. Boyce, M. Mehta, and F. B. Cama. Poor Mr. Taleyarkhan who, I am told, had nearly missed the train, met an instantaneous death and the sudden manner in which he was carried off at the very start of his holiday visit to England, which he was thoroughly enjoying, is too tragic for words, and has shocked those Englishmen whose acqaintance he had made in this country as greatly probably as his own Parsee friends. To myself his death came home quite closely. Just before starting for Windsor he had come to see me. I did not happen to be in at the time and he wrote his name on a slip of paper which was placed on my writing table. At 2 o'clock I was called out of town and when I returned late at night the first thing I read was his name in an account of a railway collision of which I had not previously heard. Upon going to my room there on the table before me was the slip of paper containing his name! Of his high character and great abilities nothing will be said here. They are known to all in Bombay and have no doubt been already referred to in your columns. A melancholy interest attaches to the speech he made at the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, on May 24, on the occasion of the reading by Sir John Scott of his paper on "English and Anglo-Indian Criminal Procedure." There was not time to hear all the distinguished persons who were desirous of taking part in the discussion but the chairman (Sir Francis Jeune) made an exception in the case of Mr. Taleyarkhan. In the course of his speech, the official report of which has not yet appeared, Mr. Taleyarkhan illustrated one of his points by remarking that he had been in England three days, and that if the way in which a stranger is treated in the streets is any proof of orderly habits, England is the most orderly nation he had ever met with. It is additionally grievous to know that Mr. Taleyarkhan leaves a quite young and now doubly orphaned family of six children. Both Mr. Sethna and Mr. Barodawalla have received serious injuries, the former about the knee and the latter about the head, one eye being partially destroyed. I am, however, glad to hear that both are doing well. Everyone has been struck by the fraternal promptitude with which the Parsees in London came to the help of the sufferers at Slough and not only Mr. Sethna but Mr. Barodawalla who is a Mahomedan have been daily visited, I understand, by a deputation of Zoroastrians from town. So far as the inquiry has gone, it appears that when the Plymouth express dashed into the Windsor train both the home signals were at danger. The driver of the Plymouth express has not yet sufficiently recovered to give evidence, but the stoker in cross-examination to-day said that when they discovered the signals to be against them everything possible was done to stop the train.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The death of Lord Loch closes a long life which was devoted throughout to the public service, as a soldier, diplomat, and administrator. The biographical sketch, in the "Morning Post," says : Henry Brougham Loch was one of those valuable public servants who have done so much to advance the interests and maintain the reputation of their country. In his long and varied career as a soldier, a diplomatist, and a Colonial Governor, he displayed great ability, and won for himself deservedly high place among the most eminent of his contemporaries. I have also to record the deaths of Lord Monson, the Prince de Joinville, the Dowager-Princess of Hohenzollern (mother of the King of Roumania), Major-General Herbert Slade, Sir Charles Oppeneimer, and Samory, the West African Chief, who had been a prisoner of the French since 1898.

THE BHATTIA COMMUNITY AND REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the question of the Hardwar girls, with whom some of the Bombay Bhattias have married in contravention of the prevailing practice, is on the tapis I beg to offer a few reflections anent the same with a sanguine hope that they will be considered and acted upon by the Shethias of that community. Be it said to their credit at the very outset, that they have already half-approved of the steps taken, and are going to appoint a committee to enquire into the propriety or otherwise of the said marriages. In my humble opinion the Hardwar Bhattias are a non-flesh-eating community and belong to the same stock and descent as the Bombay ones do. If therefore the latter marry the daughters of the former there is nothing that Shastras can prohibit. Mere distance is no bar and should be none. In these days of rapid reforms the first endeavour ought to be directed to the unification of the numerous castes into those four prescribed and described by Manu and other Rishis. Physically again the Bhattias are likely to improve their progeny by such marriages. The physical degeneration of their females is calculated to result in a weak-bodied progeny and therefore the stout girls from the bracing clime of the north will indubitably improve it.

Again the huge sums now being paid as bride-price will be saved and marriages will be cheaper. Not only this but the enforced bachelorhood of many a Bhattia will be removed to a multiplication in their number. I therefore take this opportunity to request the reform-loving Shethias to be up and active and carry out the desirable reform at an early date. The only thing to be remembered while appointing the committee of enquiry is to select independent members who are neither orthodox nor enthusiasts.—Yours, &c.,

BHATTIA DEV.

Palanpur, July 6.

MAIZE FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I understand from your columns that the quality of the maize lately brought in Bombay from America for the famine-stricken people of India is superior to that of the Indian maize. On enquiry I learn that both the soil and climate of our country are well adapted for the cultivation of this variety. I, therefore, believe that it will well repay any landlord who undertakes its cultivation. May I suggest to Government, through your columns, to reserve a sufficient quantity of it for distribution amongst cultivators in this Presidency for being sown on their lands as an experiment? The present season is, in my opinion, just the time for cultivating grain of this kind. I hope Government will consider this matter at their earliest possible convenience.—Yours, &c.,

July 4. P. R. DESAI.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	2	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	3	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	2	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	16
Total	12	10	124
Same date last year	3	4	85
Small-pox	1	0	
Cholera	22	18	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	1	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	0	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	14
Total	11	4	154
Total plague deaths to date	73,680	64,500	
Same date last year	7	8	61
Cholera	23	24	
Small-pox	0	1	

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LORD SALISBURY ON MISSIONARIES.

LORD SALISBURY, zealous as he and his sons are as good churchmen, has not exactly the kind of personality that one associates with Exeter Hall. However, finding himself there in high ecclesiastical company, at a meeting to celebrate the bi-centinary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts—a cumbrous title commonly shortened to S. P. G.—it was only fitting that he should discourse upon missionaries. For missionaries are paid by the S. P. G., and protected—more or less—by the Foreign Office, so that as the connection must be obvious to the meanest intelligence, it must be much more apparent to a Prime Minister, who has to deal as Foreign Minister with troubles in China. Lord Salisbury did not exactly say so in so many words, and the S. P. G. people may repudiate such an interpretation of his speech, but he evidently regards missionaries as well-meaning nuisances. Instead of blurting this out boldly, however, which would have pained the good men of the S. P. G., he went softly and diplomatically about the business. The Prime Minister said :

I am here, perhaps, rather as a stranger—for I must not conceal from you that at the Foreign Office missionaries are not popular—and that perhaps the Foreign Office may look upon me as a deserter in appearing upon your platform at the present time. But, in truth, we owe to you and this great society our assistance, not only on account of those high and general motives to which your president appealed, but because the civilization which it is in a small degree our duty to serve is not an unmixed blessing to this and other missionary societies. We owe you assistance because we are not able to avoid bringing certain impediments to your work. Now I do not merely allude to the example which is set by Christian, so-called Christian, men in other lands. They are open to great temptations, they have great difficulties to encounter, and it may well be that the spectacle of what they are doing and the lives they are living are not always calculated to further the work of the missionary society. But this is only partially the case. I believe that over the vast area of the British Empire the mass of those who draw their origin and receive their teaching from these shores are no unworthy members of the religious bodies which England possesses. Yet we must recognise the difficulties which it is not in our power to avoid placing in the paths of the missionary societies, and the difficulty results not so much from any lack on our part of a desire to assist them, but because our very assistance carries with it certain drawbacks. In old times, we are startled when we read the history of vast and sudden conversions, of the tremendous moral and spiritual power which seemed to sweep over a race, or over a country in obedience to the teachings of the early missionaries of Christianity, and we wonder whether it will ever be that a phenomenon of that striking character will take place in our time. Then we must recognise that the position is entirely different. In the Church in the old times great evangelists went forth to their work exposing themselves to a variety of dangers, suffering all the terrors that the world couldinflict—all in support of doctrines they preached, and the morality they practised. There was, no doubt, at the same time, a corrupt society calling itself by their names. But as your president has pointed out, the means of communication were not as they are now, and things might go on without attracting the attention of those who listened to the teaching of the earlier teachers, or diminishing the value of their work. Now, things are considerably altered, and that very increased means of communication, that very augmentation of the power of opinion to affect opinion, and men to affect men, by the mere conquests we have achieved in the material domain—those very conquests, while undoubtedly they are, as the Archbishop said, an invitation from Providence to take advantage of the means of spreading the Gospel, they are also the means by which the lives of many and the acts of many, which are not wholly consistent with the ideal which is preached in the pulpit, and which we read of in the Holy Book, are brought home to the knowledge of the vast opinions which we seek to address. That is one of the great difficulties with which we have to contend against, and that is one reason why this and all missionary societies appeal with undoubted force, and with a right to have their appeal considered ; that, as our civilization, in its measures, tends to hamper missionary efforts, so, in its nobler manifestations, and its more powerful efforts, that civilization, represented by our assistance, shall push forward to its ultimate victory the cause to which you are devoted. But that is not the point from which, it seems to me the great difficulty at the present time arises. If an Evangelist or an Apostle, a Boniface or a Columba, preached in the Middle Ages, he faced the difficulties, he underwent the martyrdom, he braved the torments to which he was exposed, and the whole of the great moral and spiritual influence of his self-devotion acted without hindrance to the people whom he addressed. But now if a Boniface or a Columba is exposed to this martyrdom, the result is an appeal to a consul or to the mission of a gunboat, and unfortunately, though it cannot be helped, though it is a blame to nobody, though far indeed from being a blame to our devoted missionaries, though I cannot admit it is a blame to the secular Government, by whom their fate is avenged—still, it does diminish the purely spiritual aspect and action of Christian teaching ; it does give to men the opportunity and the temptation to attach a different meaning to that preaching, and to suspect it of objects which are far away from the thoughts of those who urge it. They have a proverb in the East—first the missionary, then the consul, then the general. That, as a matter of fact, has too often been the case. That is to say it is true, and it could hardly be avoided, that those nations which are the most active in their missionary work are also marked by the constant expansion of their frontiers. This cannot be avoided. You must accept it, but do not hide from yourselves that it is a great hindrance to your work, and that while secular results of this character follow from the results of Christian teaching, the Christian faith and the Christian Cross do not shine upon the people of the world with the unblemished splendour with which they shone in old time. Just look at this Chinese matter. You observe that all the people who are slaughtered are Christians. Do you imagine that they are slaughtered simply because the Chinese dislike their religion—there is no nation in the world so indifferent on the subject of religion as the Chinese—it is because they and other nations have got the idea that missionary work is a mere instrument of the secular Government in order to achieve the objects it has in view. That is a most dangerous and terrible snare. I need not say it is utterly unjust, and that no men could be more devoted, more free from secondary motives, than the missionaries who leave these shores ; but the fact that it is so does not diminish the reality of the danger which arises from the suspicion, a suspicion whose operation you now see in such terrible and blood-stained characters at the moment when I speak to you. May I attempt to point the moral, and that is that caution, and prudence within the due limits of devotion and enthusiasm—that caution and prudence are the duties of missionaries in a foreign land, who not only are preaching the Gospel, but are also representing to the eyes of the inhabitants to whom they preach the character and the aims of the people from whom they come. It is a high duty with them to temper their enthusiasm with Christian prudence. I do not suppose that anything would induce them to abandon the earnest prosecution of the work to which they have given their lives, namely, spreading the worship of Christ and obedience to His Cross ; but if we can show them that prudence is necessary in order that their devotion and their sacrifice may succeed, I hope they will not think we are unduly pressing upon them when we urge that that prudence should be exercised. Remember that in old times, if an Evangelist gave himself up to martyrdom, he derived the crown for which he looked, and he did not injure the cause that he was preaching, or those whose interests he represented ; but now any man who so conducts himself that his zeal leads to martyrdom, at least incurs this danger, that he will expose the lives of those to whom he is preaching, and, what is probably, perhaps, in its material results, even worse, that he will cause the shedding of the blood of his own countrymen, of the soldiers and sailors by whom his countrymen are defended, and who, for the sake of those fellow-countrymen, and in order to avoid similar or even worse outrages in the future, will be forced to enter upon military and hostile proceedings in order to avenge their deaths and prevent such outrages being repeated. It is a terrible dilemma. They cannot renounce, they cannot abandon, they cannot even be lukewarm in the mission they represent. On the other hand, it is a real danger that if they do not observe the utmost caution they may cause the loss of many, many lives, and they may attach to the religion which they desire to preach the discredit of being an instrument of territorial greed and a weapon in the warfare which one secular Power wages against another. I have urged what is not a pleasant topic. I feel that it is one that ought to sink deeply into the hearts of those who manage missions. They run the risk not of losing their own lives—they would care little for that—but of producting terrible events on a gigantic scale, because their position is closely mixed up with that of secular Powers and because the secular Powers, in justice to their own subjects, cannot allow their death to go unavenged. May I say one word more on the same lines upon the matter which touches us very closely, and is seldom absent from our hearts, and that is the position which this country, and those who represent its moral and spiritual forces, occupy to those great Mohammedan populations which in so many parts of the world come in close connection with our rule. Now, I have pointed out to you how difficult it is to persuade other nations that the missionary is not an instrument of the secular Government. It is infinitely more difficult in the case of the Mohammedan. He cannot believe that those who are preaching the Gospel against the religion of Mohammed are not incited thereto and protected therein, and governed in their action by the secular Government of England with which they are contesting. Many warnings have reached me. Those warnings are always exaggerated. I do not attach much importance to them. But still, careless action on the part of British missionaries in a Mohammedan country may not from any moral fault on their part, light a flame which it may be hard for them ever to suppress. And remember that in these Mohammedan countries you are not dealing with men who are wholly evil ; you are dealing with men who have religious motives, earnest in many respects, terribly mutilated in others, but a religion that has portions of our own embodied in its system. You are dealing with forces which a pure, though mistaken, theism gives to a vast population. You will not convert them—I do not say will never do so, God knows, I hope that that is far from our fears. But dealing with events of the moment, I think that your chances of conversion as proved by our experience are infinitely small compared to the danger of creating great perils, and of producing serious convulsions, and may be of causing bloodshed, which will be a serious and permanent obstacle to that Christian religion which we desire above all things to preach. This is a danger that you must bear in mind. You must not imagine that all politicians are simply regardless of the highest interests of their race. But the politicians see closely the dangers that those who do not examine so carefully may perhaps not appreciate so intimately. I earnestly urge them, not as a political matter, but as an element of Christian duty, as a condition of giving the highest position in the world to that religion which they adore—I urge them to abstain from all appearance of any attempted violence in their religion, to abstain if possible from undue publicity wherever the least misconstruction is ever likely to be placed upon their action. (Hear, hear.) I am conscious of the enormous difficulty to a devout man's conscience which this question will impose upon him, but yet it is a great and serious danger, and having had this opportunity of speaking to you I did not like to pass it by. I only will urge you to remember that the world, however slowly—I might say at this moment, very slowly—is travelling to the point where the Government of all the races will be done, not by organized force, but by regulated and advancing public opinion ; and you have in your hands one of the most powerful and sacred levers that ever acted upon opinion, and it will be not only dependent on the zeal, but also on the wisdom and Christian prudence with which you work that instrument that the great results which we all pray for may be achieved.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P., AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE correspondence which, as our London correspondent mentions, has recently passed between the hon member for North East Bethnal Green and the Primate on the subject of the famine is as follows :—

House of Commons, May 20, 1900.

My Lord Archbishop,—I cannot but feel sure that your Grace has noted with keen and sympathetic interest the terrible distress which has overtaken millions of the poorer inhabitants of India by the failure of their crops last year.

Coming upon the ravages made by plague during the last three years, the present famine has told with unparalleled severity upon large masses of our fellow subjects in that continent, and even under the most favourable circumstances it seems that for some months yet, the vigour of the famine will be aggravated until a full rainfall resulting in a bountiful harvest relieves the tension. Till then, that is, for four months at least, the sufferings of the people will be appalling.

In this period of their misfortune they naturally turn to the British nation as their protectors and friends for some saving help. The Indian Government has done and is doing all that, as a Government, it can possibly do to save life. That in itself is a task little short of superhuman and it must be gratefully acknowledged that it is discharged with wonderful efficiency. But above and beyond the saving of life, there remains the scarcely less humane duty of replacing the fallen agriculturist in a position to enable him to resume his work when the rains fall by supplying him with cattle and seeds and implements. The magnificent charitable contributions sent out from this country on occasions of previous famines were devoted to this purpose. This time, for reasons beyond our control, which are patent to your Lordship, such contributions have fallen short, and their inadequacy is all the more emphasized by the fact that in proportion to the unusual severity of the famine there is need for more liberal funds now than at any former time within our recollection.

After long and patient consideration as regards the remedies for meeting a situation of so grave a character, I turn my Lord Archbishop to you as the one man in the kingdom who from his supreme position can do more than any one else to secure the much needed help. As head of a church the beneficence of whose operations and whose resources for doing good are practically boundless, I venture to appeal to your Grace in this time of India's direful need to make a call upon this nation for succour and relief.

A day of general prayer and intercession to be followed by a collection in all the churches would provide such a remedy. Divine grace thus supplicated would not be witheld, while the donations of the religious minded specially called for from innumerable pulpits would result in a copious flow of that material help which would sensibly mitigate the evils of this gigantic calamity. Should it please your Grace to take my appeal into your favourable consideration, I need scarcely say that you will earn the unuttered blessings of countless masses of our suffering fellow-subjects in India, endear the church to their hearts in its philanthropic aspects, and demonstrate as has never been done before to three hundred millions of the inhabitants of that country, the benevolence, the potency, and the saving grace of Christian prayer and Christian charity.—I am, My Lord Archbishop, your obedient servant,

M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.

To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace S.E.

"Lambeth Palace, S.E., May 22, 1900.

My dear Sir,—I am desired by the Archbishop of Canterbury to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, with reference to the terrible distress caused by the present famine in India. His Grace wishes me to say that he himself considers that it is best to send all contributions for relief to the Mansion-house fund.

Believe me, yours very faithfully, Ernest L. Ridge, chaplain."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col J Crofts IMS B	Major P J H Anlin
Maj E R W Carroll IMS B	Major W E Phillips
Capt J Chaytor White IMS B	Major W A Corkery
Capt C Duer IMS B	Capt S F Bayley
Lieut H C Beadon B	Capt H W Codrington
Mr C Rivett Carnac B Cov	Capt A J H Vanrenen
Mr E A Lugard B	Capt L N Herbert
Mr J Scott MB B	Capt F H C Burne
Mr R G Girard B	Capt W O M Mosse
Mr J A Cave-Browne B	Capt J B Jameson
Lieut Col J W Evans, IMS M	Capt R E Money Shewan
Mr R J M Mayne M	Lieut A K Rawlins
Mr R M Patell Bo	Lieut F A Magniac
Lieut Col E H H Montresor	Lieut H M Martin
Lieut Col K S Nariman	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E H Blakesley B Cov special leave commuted to furl on M C for 6 mo subject to confirmation	Capt F M Westropp Bo priv leave commuted to furl on MC for 7 mo
Mr A W O Orr B 7 mo furl	Mr A Davidson Bo furl on MC to Dec 14 1900
Mr C L Hobson B 3 mo furl	Mr W Sloane Bo 3 mo MC
Mr H H Fox B 4 mo MC	Capt H F Cleveland 7 days
Mr R D Oldham B 3 mo furl	Capt H W R Senior up to Dec 15 1900
Mr H Harrison Bo 1 mo MC	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr C G Stock B	Lieut Col H Armstrong
Mr W H T Howey B	Lieut R Cooper
Lieut Col W R L Anderson	

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Sore Throat

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Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.

(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

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THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

CAPTURE OF THE TA-KU FORTS.

We are informed by the Admiralty that the following telegram has been received from the ommanding officer of H.M.S. Endymion at Liu-kun-tao (Wei-hai-wei), dated Liu-kun-tao, June 18, 8'30 p. m. :—

Ta-ku forts opened fire at 1 o'clock in the morning 17th June, on the ships of the allied squadron. After six hours' engagement forts were silenced and occupied by the allied forces.

Additional men for storming forts were sent inshore from the ships previous afternoon.

British ships up the river engaged were Algerine (sloop) Fame and Whiting (torpedo-boat destroyers). The two latter captured four Chinese torpedo-boat destroyers.

Casualties: Algerine slight, storming party and others unknown.

Chinese second-class cruiser flying Admirals's flag detained outside Ta-ku by the allied Admirals.

No information of Commander-in-Chief's return Tien-tsin had been received by the Rear-Admiral by 2 p.m., 17th June.

Am leaving at once for Ta-ku.—Endymion.

The Admiralty add the following note :—

It is observed that as the Japanese ship Toyohashi, which, as telegraphed by the Captain of H. M. S. Phœnix, reported at Chifu that Admiral Seymour had returned to Tien-tsin, left Ta-ku at 5-30 a. m. on the 17th its information is not confirmed by the report from the Endymion that no news had been received by the British Rear-Admiral of the return of Admiral Seymour up to 2 p.m., on the 17th.

The following telegram has been received by the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral Bruce at Ta-ku, *via* Chifu, dated June 20 :—

June 17. Ta-ku forts captured by allied forces this morning. Bombardment commenced 12-50 a.m., ended about 6-30 a.m., Details later on.

Chinese Admiral present with allied fleet, flag flying in cruiser. At council meeting this morning he agreed to anchor with fleet, putting out fires.

June 18. No news from Commander-in-Chief and advanced guard. Tientsin now cut off. Heavy fire heard there last night.

Three thousand Russian troops under major-general here.

My communications with allied authorities most harmonious.

Rear-Admiral, Second-in-Command.

The Secretary of the Admiralty reports the following casualties as having taken place at Ta-ku on June 17 :—

KILLED.

William Theodore Bing, ordinary seaman, of her Majesty's battleship Barfleur, O.N. 188203.

WOUNDED (British).

Assistant-Paymaster H. J. Hargraves, of her Majesty's sloop Algerine, and 12 men.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 18.

The following telegram has been received from the British Consul at Chifu :—

At 1 a.m. on Sunday the Ta-ku forts opened fire on the combined fleets. The latter returned the fire, and two of the forts were blown up. Subsequently the force carried the others by assault.

Another report states that her Majesty's sloop Algerine was damaged and two officers and four men were wounded.

LAER.

The following from official sources describes the action at Ta-ku :—

On the afternoon of the 16th, in view of the fact that large bodies of Chinese troops were assembling in the forts and that torpedoes were being laid in the river, while all communications were interrupted, the naval commanders, after holding a council, decided to send an ultimatum calling for the disbandment of the toops, and announcing that if this was not complied with before 2 a. m. the united squadron would destroy the forts.

The forts opened fire shortly after midnight. The British, French, German, Russian, and Japanese warships replied with the results stated in my earlier message.

The news was brought to Chifu by a Japanese torpedo-boat destroyer, which further reported that the Commander of the German gunboat Iltis had been seriously wounded.

Nothing is known at Ta-ku as to the whereabouts of Admiral Seymour and his force.

Two British, one American, and five Chinese warships are now in Chifu harbour,

JUNE 20.

A Japanese official telegram gives the following details of the land attack on the Ta-ku forts :—

A combined force of about 1,200 men landed at Ta-ku railway station on the night of the 16th with the intention of attacking the fort in the rear simultaneously with the bombardment on the expiration of the time named in the ultimatum. The action of the Chinese in opening fire prevented the execution of the plan arranged.

The land attack took place early in the morning.

The Russian loss is stated to have been 70 killed and wounded. The Japanese lost ten killed, including Commander Hattori.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet auxiliary cruiser Orel which last week went to Han-kau with a load of tea for Odessa, is now diverted to serve as a transport and carry further troops to Port Arthur and Tien-tsin.

An American transport from Manila is due at Ta-ku to-day.

The native Press publishes a statement that Kung-yi, who is notorious for his sympathy with the "Boxers," has been appointed Acting Viceroy of Chi-li in the place of Yu lu, who has been degraded. This is, however, unconfirmed.

Chifu, June 18.

The forts on both sides are now occupied. The Chinese opened fire unexpectedly. The casualties to the mixed force are as follows :—British, one killed, four wounded ; German, three killed, seven wounded; Russian, 16 killed, 45 wounded ; French, one killed, one wounded.

St. Petersburg, June 20.

The General Staff of the Navy has received the following telegraphic despatch from Vice-Admiral Alexejeff at Port Arthur :—

"On the 17th inst. the Ta-ku Forts were captured by landing parties after a night engagement, which was begun by the Chinese, and lasted seven hours. There took part on the engagement the Russian gunboats Korietz, Giljak and Bobr, the French gunboat, Lion, the British sloop Algerine, and the German gunboat Iltis, under the general command of the Russian Captain Dobrowolski, the senior of the commanding officers.

"The Russian losses were one lieutenant killed and one mortally wounded, one severely and one slightly wounded, 16 men killed, and 67 wounded.

"The gunboat Giljak was seriously damaged and has to be docked for repairs, the part below the water line having been struck by a shot and rendered leaky. The gunboat Korietz is leaking in six places, and one of her cabins is destroyed. The gunboat Bobr sustained no damage."

We understand that the officers and men of the foreign squadrons wounded during the engagement at Ta-ku, numbering about 100, are being conveyed by a Japanese steamer to the naval station of Saseho where they will be treated with every care by the authorities and members of the Red Cross Society of Japan. Preparations are being made for their reception.

RIOTS IN PEKING.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

THE EUROPEAN RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Peking, June 14.

A serious anti-foreign outbreak took place last night, when some of the finest buildings in the eastern part of the city were burned and hundreds of native Christians and servants employed by foreigners were massacred within two miles of the Imperial Palace.

It was an anxious night for all the foreigners who were collected under the protection of the foreign guards.

The "Boxers" burned the Roman Catholic vast Cathedral, the large buildings of the London Mission and the American Board of Missions, and also all the buildings in the eastern part of the city occupied by the foreign *employes* of the Maritime Customs.

If the troops reinforcing the foreign guards fail to arrive to-day further riots are expected.

It is believed that no European has been injured.

Shanghai, June 16.

Telegrams received here yesterday by the Consuls from the fleet at Ta-ku describe the position of the force under Admiral Seymour close to Peking as serious, since it is confronted by General Tungfuhsiang's troops, with large bodies of "Boxers" in its rear. Water is scarce, and commissariat is lacking.

A Russian force of 1,700 men left Tien-tsin on the 14th.

June 17.

The Nanking Viceroy has addressed a strongly-worded memorial by telegraph to the Throne urging the suppression of the anti-foreign movement and stating that the fate of the Chinese Empire depends on the action of the central Government during the next few days. The Wuchang Viceroy has despatched a similar memorial, but in the absence of telegraphic communication with Peking it is difficult to see how such memorials can immediately affect the situation.

Both Viceroys have issued stringent orders to their provincial officials to maintain law and order.

Hong-Kong, June 19.

The "Boxer" movement is spreading on the West River. It is reported from Wu-chau that Lung-chau (? Liu-chau) city has been captured, that the magistrate of Winghun (?) has been killed, that other towns beyond Nan-ning are invested, and that the tribute rice boats are being intercepted.

Shanghai, June 19.

Li Hung Chang, in compliance with an urgent summons, is proceeding to Peking. He leaves Canton on Friday. Native officials regard this, taken with other indications as a sign that the Manchu party have abandoned the hope of opposing the Powers and are now completely changing front.

In support of this view, the native Press reports that the Government has ordered the arrest of General Tungfuhsiang and that the Viceroy of Chi-li has been handed over to the Board of Punishments.

Another telegram published to-day by the organ of Sheng, Director of Railways, states that the British flag was flying yesterday over the south gate of Peking. This is presumed to indicate the arrival of Admiral Seymour's force,

June 20.

Li Hung Chang leaves Hong-Kong by the next Canadian Pacific mail. He has intimated that his mission is to act as mediator between the Chinese Government and the foreign Powers. He hopes to find a satisfactory solution of the present difficulties.

JUNE 21.

Steamers have arrived which left Ta-ku after the bombardment. Officers who visited the captured forts report much loss of life among the Chinese garrison. Great destruction was committed by the "Boxers" on the night of the 15th in the native city at Tien-tsin. The presence of foreign troops was sufficient to protect the settlement.

The native Press asserts that there is serious dissension in the Manchu party and confusion in the Palace, and that the Empress is preparing for flight.

Hongkong, June 21.

Advices from Canton state that, owing to the representations of the foreign Consuls, Li-Hung-Chang has consented to remain at Cantor and has cancelled his passage on the steamer by which he intended to proceed north "en route" to Peking.

A despatch by Sheng's Courier Service confirms the statement that Admiral Seymour's force arrived in Peking on the 17th. No details are given of the casualties or the condition of affairs in the capital, regarding which much anxiety is felt.

No further news has been received to-day either here or at Chifu regarding the situation in Peking and at Tien-tsin. Countless rumours, emanating from native sources, tend to increase the tension, which is resulting locally in a certain amount of panic among wealthy native merchants. In order to check the tendency of these to leave Shanghai the Municipal council to-day issued a proclamation stating that the object of the foreign troops which had marched north was to suppress the "Boxer" movement and to restore peace, and implied no hostility to the Chinese people. It further intimated that measures had been taken and that the local defences were sufficient for the protection of life and property.

All the missionaries in the north-west of Shantung have gone on board a specially chartered steamer lying in the mouth of the Yellow River.

The Press Association is officially informed that the London Missionary Society has received a telegram, dated June 18, from Han-kau, stating that a mob had destroyed its mission premises at Tsao-shih, a station in Central China, west-north-west of Han-kau, but that its missionaries, the Rev. H. Robertson and Dr. Wills, had safely reached Han-kau.

With the foreign expeditionary force,

Lang-fang, June 13.

The expedition has now reached this place, where we found all the station buildings destroyed and 300 yards of the track torn up.

On approaching the station we found some "Boxers" still engaged in the work of destruction. They bolted into the village on the approach of our advanced party, who dropped a 6-pounder shell into the village. The "Boxers" then fled up the line. Further up another small party was engaged in tearing up the track, but a few long-range shots drove them off.

A patrol which returned this morning reports that a mile and a quarter of the track has been dertroyed.

A courier arrived here do-day from Peking. He brought a letter from the American Legation stating that General Tungfusiang intends to oppose our entry into Peking, and is guarding the south gate with 10,000 troops. He also reported having seen at least 2,000 "Boxers" not far from here.

Tien-tsin, June 13.

The foreign expeditionary force under Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, which reached Lang-fang, half way to Peking, is remaining there for the present.

One thousand seven hundred Russians, with horses and guns, have landed at Ta-ku.

Foreigners in Peking are unable to leave the Legations. A courier from the capital reports that the "Boxers" are cutting down the telegraph poles. Numbers of Japanese troops are expected here shortly.

June 14.

Railway communication between Tien-tsin and the foreign expedition under the command of Admiral Sir E. Seymour has been cut three miles beyond Yang-tsun, which is only the second station from here. Two bridges have been destroyed.

It is reported that the Siberian telegraph line via Kiakhta, the last line which remained open to Peking was cut on Monday.

A patrol train fitted with a searchlight patrols the railway between here and Ta-ku.

General Guan's 10,000 foreign-drilled troops are still at Shanghai. The Russians have landed among others four 8-centimetre Krupp field-guns.

An extraordinary incident which might have had serious consequences has occurred here owing to a growing jealousy on the part of the Russian and French authorities on account of the supposed facilities given to the British authorities by the British employes on the China railways. The climax was reached yesterday afternoon, when a party of French marines attempted to take charge of an engine which they required to run to the front. Locomotive-Inspector Weir refusing to give up the engine, one of the Frenchmen attempted to bayonet him. Mr. Weir, however, seized the muzzle of the rifle, and the bayonet passed over his shoulder.

For some moments the affair looked critical, as a British force stood ready for orders, but the prompt action of the British Naval and Consular authorities, backed up by the American Consul and the railway officials, prevented matters from being carried to extremities.

The affair ended apparently in a conciliatory manner. After it had been pointed out to the French Consul that all the trains had been and were for the good of all, the French withdrew their opposititlon, and the British railway employes were left in charge as before.

Shanghai, June 16.

According to information from foreign sources, the 10,000 Imperial Chinese troops between Peking and the mixed European relief force now on the way to the capital have been disbanded and have joined the "Boxers."

June 20.

Reports from Chinese sources credited by the foreign officials here state that the Legations in Peking were safe on June 17, and that Admiral Seymour, with the foreign expeditionary force, has reached Peking.

From a thoroughly authentic source I learn that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the Viceroys of Nanking and Wuchang, which accounts for the present quiet on the Yang-tsze.

The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Wu-sung yesterday. She cleared for action when passing the forts as a precautionary measure.

A Tien-tsin telegram, dated June 15, says that the foreign city and chapels have been burnt, but that the native city has not been interfered with. Local authority is paralysed and in sympathy with the "Boxers." Civil and military Mandarins have been ordered out of their sedan chairs and compelled to kowtow to the "Boxers" in the streets. Servants in the foreign settlements are all leaving their masters.

Brussels, June 14.

The "Reforme" states that the China Railway Company at Brussels has received from its chief engineer in China confirmation of the murder of M. Ossent, a Swiss subject, and of MM. Cadei and Vesano, Italians, engaged in the construction of the railway, by the "Boxers." M. Ossent's sister was also murdered.

Three hundred men, armed by the Franco-Belgian Company, are defending the strip of railway where traffic has not yet been interrupted. This is about 100 kilometres long.

Shanghai, June 19.

Japanese telegrams report great activity in the naval and military departments. The first contingent of Japanese infantry was due at Ta-ku yesterday, also 1,000 British, 2,500 Russians, and 1,399 Germans.

New York, June 19.

Not one but three regiments of United States troops are now said to have been ordered from Manila to China, and the first-class battleship Oregon starts at once from Hong-Kong to Ta-ku.

Berlin, June 20.

The German Emperor has ordered the mobilization of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Marines. The war strength of each of these battalions is 1,400 men. The peace footing for the two battalions is 44 officers, 168 non-commissioned officers, and 1,038 men. This force will be under the Command of General von Hopfner and will leave for China at the end of the month.

Paris, June 19.

The French troops already in China, with those which will reach Ta-ku between June 25 and July 3, number 2,000. Two transports will leave France on June 29 with an additional force of 2,200 men.

Washington, June 19.

The Russian Embassy here has informed Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, that 4,000 Russian troops have been despatched from Port Arthur to Ta-ku.

June 20.

The American Minister at Tokio telegraphs that two Japanese transports with 1,300 men and 300 horses sailed to-day for Ta-ku. Six hundred Japanese troops have already landed there. If necessary, Japan is prepared to send additional forces and five warships to Ta-ku.

The Consul at Chifu telegraphs that a mission house at San-chow has been looted, but that the Chinese general carrie that missionaries in safety to some unknown place. The message further states that the Chinese ships at Chifu have gone south ; also that the Russians continue to land troops at Ta-ku.

New York, June 15.

Later advices show that Dr. Edna Terry, who was reported to have been murdered at Tsunghua, is safe at Tien-tsin.

Simla, June 20.

The entire force for China will probably embark at Calcutta. The 12th Battery R.F.A. from Jalandhar and the R. A. Ammunition Column from Multan are included in the force. New carbines are being issued to the battery.

All the regiments will be provided with the new rifle and with mules and Maxims.

OUTBREAK IN YUN-NAN.

Paris, June 18.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has received the following telegram in plain language—i.e., not in code—from M. Francois, the French Consul at Yun-nan-fu, dated Yun-nan-hsien, June 14 :—

"Our departure for Tongking has been prevented by force. We are virtually detained as prisoners at Yun-nan-hsien. All our houses and the French and British missions have been pillaged and burned. We have no clothes ; we have been robbed of everything. I have got neither my archives nor my cipher. I am unable to communicate with the Legation The Government must energetically insist in Peking on our being handed over safe and sound."

M. Delcasse requested the Chinese Minister to telegraph to the Viceroy of Yun-nan to the effect that he (the Viceroy) would be held responsible in his own person for the lives of French subjects and that the army of France would assuredly be able to reach him.—*Times*.

THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT SLOUGH.

FIVE PASSENGERS KILLED.

SEVENTY INJURED.

The Slough Station of the Great Western Railway was on Saturday afternoon (June 15) the scene of an accident, as a result of which five passengers lost their lives and more than seventy were injured, many of them seriously. Two trains were involved in the accident—the 1-5 Windsor train and the 1-15 West of England express. The former, which runs from Paddington without calling at intermediate stations, arrived safely at Slough about half-past one o'clock, the distance being covered in twenty-five minutes. Here it stopped while the tickets of those proceeding to Windsor were collected and the Slough passengers alighted. A minute or two later the West of England express was seen running apparently at full speed on the line on which the Windsor train, which consisted of eight carriages, several being occupied by race-going and other passengers, was standing. Seeing its dangerous position a porter ran up the line and a signalman waved a red flag from the east cabin window in order to attract the attention of the driver of the express, while the people in the station shouted to those still in the carriages. Some, thus warned, were enabled hastily to leave the carriage, but others were not so fortunate, and a moment later there was a fearful crash as "The Kennet," the engine drawing the West of England express, ran into the rear of the stationary Windsor train, telescoping with terrible force its two rear coaches, and smashing the end of the adjoining carriage. The iron framework and wheels of the rear coaches mounted up on end, cutting away portions of the platform roof and footbridge, and scattering the broken glass, and then rested upon the front of the locomotive, which, although it did not leave the rails, was wrecked, while portions of the carriages whence the passengers had been unable to escape were set on fire. Three of the passengers appear to have been killed instantaneously, and Woodman, the driver of the engine of the express, and his fireman were much injured.

Mr. Rendell, of the general manager's office, happened to be in the Windsor train, and he, in conjunction with Mr. Page, the Slough station-master, immediately set the railway staff to work in order to rescue the injured and search for the dead and dying.

The services of Drs. Meggs, Brickwell, and Charsley, and of other Slough medical men were requisitioned at once, and Drs. Holderness, Bruce, Porter, and Miller also hastened from Windsor to the station. The noise of the collision and the escaping steam and smoke attracted many of the residents, and crowds gathered about the place, many anxious inquiries being made after relatives and friends who were known to be travelling by the two trains. The members of the Slough fire brigade, who were quickly on the spot, extinguished the burning woodwork, and helped in the removal of the injured passengers, several of whom were carried into the waiting-room. Among them were Mrs. Gurney Buxton, of Catton Hall, Norwich, a lady who was going to visit her son at Eton, and two Indian gentlemen. These and others were conveyed, under the care of Mr. Fairbank, by train to Windsor, and taken in ambulances to the Royal Infirmary, where they were carefully attended to by Mr. Farquharson, Dr. Norris, and other medical men. Others of the injured persons were conveyed without delay to Paddington, and taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Meanwhile the fragments of the Windsor carriages were removed from the line by breakdown gangs. These gangs, with engines, cranes, ropes, and jacks, worked carefully, and gradually cleared away the "debris," and, in doing so, recovered the bodies of the three unfortunate persons who had been killed. These were laid in the waiting-room on the middle platform for identification. It was subsequently ascertained that one of the killed was named Bloomfield ; he was valet to the Duke of Leeds. Another was Mr. Talleyarkan, an Indian solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, who had been staying at the Hotel Metropole, London. His wife died just before his departure from India, and he leaves six children. The third was Mr. Jackson, of Southampton-street, Strand, London. A fourth man, Mr. R. Geoghegan, thirty-five, clerk, Barnes, died at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and a fifth, James Hodgkin, of Windsor, plumber, died early on Sunday morning, at the Windsor Royal Infirmary.

Among the injured at Windsor two were in a very serious condition—namely, Mr. Bassett, Fernhead-road, Paddington, suffering from severe scalp wound and contusions on the face, and Mr. Irvine, of Wreay, Carlisle, suffering from severe scalds on head and face. Although their names do not appear in the official list, it is stated that among the injured were Baron Rudolf von Konig, who has been staying in London, Mrs. Bernard Beere (Mrs Charles Olivier), and Mr Charles Hanbury an actor. Mr. Wilkinson, immediately after the accident, made arrangements for personally visiting the sufferers who were taken to London, while Mr. Rendell was sent by him to Windsor to inquire after those at the Royal Infirmary and ascertained what could be done for them. Mr. Wilkinson went to Windsor on Sunday morning, and visited the infirmary on behalf of Earl Cawdor, the chairman of the company, for the purpose of inquiring as to the condition of the passengers, ten in number, who remained under the care of Mr. Farquharson, the house surgeon, and Mr. W. Fairbank and Dr. Norris, the visiting surgeons of the institution. All, it was ascertained, were progressing as favourably as could be expected, and this was also the case with respect to those at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.

A large proportion of the Great Western Railway staff at Slough possess the ambulance certificate, and valuable assistance was rendered by them to the injured. On their arrival at Paddington they were dealt with by the Great Western Company's ambulance corps at that station, with an ample supply of stretchers and other appliances.

The general manager and other officials greatly deplore the accident and desire to tender their sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of the killed and injured passengers.

An inquest was opened on Monday, by Mr. G. A. Charsley, Coroner for South Bucks, at the Royal Hotel Slough, on three of the victims of the railway disaster last Saturday. Evidence of identification was given, and the proceedings were adjourned until Friday. No further deaths have occurred, but two or three of the injured are still in some danger.

BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, R. E., opened the Board of Trade inquiry into the Slough disaster at the Royal Hotel, Slough, on Tuesday morning. Among those present were Mr. Wilkinson, General Manager of the Great Western Railway, Mr. J. E. Bowen, solicitor to the company, Mr. Allen, superintendent of the line, Mr. Morris, assistant superintendent, Mr. Dawson, outdoor superintendent, Mr. W. A. Gart, superintendent of the London division, Mr. Armstrong, locomotive superintendent, Mr. Blackall, superintendent of the signal department, Mr. Taylor, divisional engineer, and Mr. Churchward, of the locomotive department, Swindon. Press representatives were not admitted. They were informed that the proceedings would be private.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s*. 6*d*. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BATTLE NEAR PRETORIA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

BADEN-POWEL'S MOVEMENTS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD KITCHENER.

BULLER AGAIN ADVANCING.

[Compiled from the mail papers of June 15 to June 22.]

Details of the battle outside Pretoria on Monday and Tuesday of last week show that it was one of the most stubborn engagements of the war. The Boer losses in killed are estimated at 200.

General Baden-Powell has paid a visit to Pretoria, but has returned to Rustenburg. Between these two places General Hutton has captured two of the enemy's big guns.

Lord Kitchener had a narrow escape from being captured by the Boers in the Free State the other day. He was sleeping in a train at the time.

The Boers in the neighbourhood of General Rundle are very restless, and are seeking to escape southwards, but so far without success.

General Buller has continued his advance towards Standerton now that Laings Nek tunnel has been sufficiently restored to admit of the resumption of railway traffic.

THE BATTLE NEAR PRETORIA.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts was issued by the War Office on Friday :—

PRETORIA, June 15 (12'30 p.m.).

June 14.—As I telegraped yesterday from our outposts, fifteen miles east of Pretoria, the Boers evacuated their position during the night of the 12th.

They had paid so much attention to strengthening their flanks that their centre was weakly held, and, as soon as this became evident, on the 12th, I directed Ian Hamilton to attack.

He moved against Diamond Hill with the Sussex, Derby, and City Imperial Volunteers, supported on his left by the Guards' Brigade, under Inigo Jones. It was grand seeing the way in which our men advanced over difficult ground and under heavy fire.

The casualties were, I am thankful to say, less than 100, a very small number considering the natural strength of the position that had to be carried.

Our seizure of Diamond Hill caused the Boers to feel they were practically surrounded, and this resulted in their hasty retirement. They were being followed yesterday by some of our mounted corps.

Hamilton speaks in high terms of the three battalions above mentioned, and the admirable manner the 62nd Field Battery covered the advanced, the good work performed by De Lisle's Mounted Infantry, and the valuable assistance afforded by the Guards' Brigade.

Hamilton received a contusion from a shrapnel bullet on the shoulder, but is not, I am happy to say, unable to perform his duty.

The only casualties reported at present are wounded :—Guards' Brigade, 3rd Grenadier Guards, one man ; 1st Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Brett, slightly wounded leg, and nine men ; 2nd Coldstream, one men

In the Cavalry Brigade with French :—One man killed, and six wounded.

Buller reports that his casualties at Laings Nek were :—Killed, two men. Wounded, 2nd West Yorks, Lieutenant Grant Dalton, severely, and three men ; 2nd Devons, five men ; 1st Yorkshire and Lancashire four ; Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, one.

CASUALTIES IN THE CITY VOLUNTEERS.

HIGH PRAISE FROM LORD ROBERTS.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts was issued on Friday :—

Pretoria Residency, June 14.—The following casualties occurred in the City Imperial Volunteers during the fighting on 11th and 12th :—

Killed.—Lieut. Alt, Private Ives.

Dangerously wounded.—Privates Eatley, Frapwell, Tunbridge.

Severely wounded.—Privates Little, Jeliffe, and Walters.

Slightly wounded, 18.

Please inform the Lord Mayor that battalion greatly distinguished itself.

Lieutenant W. B. L. Alt was a captain in the 22nd Middlesex Volunteers, holding the temporary rank of lieutenant in the Army. Lieutenant Alt, who was 22 years of age, was a son of Colonel Alt, commanding the 22nd Middlesex Volunteers (Central London Rangers). He was one of the youngest officers of the C.I.V.'s, and is the first officer of that regiment who has lost his life in the present war. He resided with his father at Airlie-gardens, Kensington.

THE BATTLE OUTSIDE PRETORIA.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHTING.

The first detailed accounts of the two days' battle outside Pretoria on Monday and Tuesday of last week are beginning to arrive from the correspondents at the front, and they show that the engagement was one of the most stubbornly contested of the war. General Louis Botha, after his retreat from Pretoria, took up a strong position on a range of hills, through which the railway passes beyond Eerste Fabrieken in the direction of Middelburg. Here he held out stubbornly against our efforts to surround him.

BRITISH GUNS IN DANGER.

Genaral Pole-Carew, with the Eleventh Division (says the "Standard's" correspondent) held the road to the south of the railway, while General Iam Hamilton carried by assault a portion of the ridge to the East, turning the enemy's left flank. During this operation our guns were in danger of capture, but were rescued by a brilliant charge by the 12th Lancers. General French moved to the north-west, with the object of closing upon the Boer right ; but he met with strong opposition, and was unable to complete the turning movement.

GENERAL FRENCH CHECKED.

The attack was renewed on Tuesday, when the Eleventh Division, supported by General Hamilton and the Scots Guards, took a part of the hills under a heavy rifle fire. The artillery, including the naval and 5-inch siege guns, shelled throughout the day until dusk the front of the Boer position, which was ablaze with grass fires. General French, however, was still unable to advance on the right, and the infatry and mounted infantry could move only half-way along the ridge running parallel with the line towards Middelburg. A few of the enemy were practically cut off, but the cavalry were powerless to prevent the majority escaping. The Boers fought with great stubbornness, and brought all their heavy guns and "pom-poms" into action. Their losses must have been considerable, the Lancers alone killing 23.

ENEMY'S SANGAR'S BATHED IN BLOOD.

On Monday, our right flank was two miles from the main position. On Tuesday the City Imperial Volunteers, with the Sussex Regiment on the left, and the Derbyshires on the right, pressed forward and drove the enemy from the front of their final position. It was during this advance that the Horse Artillery was rescued by the 12th Lancers, who suffered somewhat heavily in the course of their charge. The Boers retired before them on broken ground, and dismounting, opened a terrible fire, while, on the heights, their "pom-poms," field guns, and long-range artillery were served with more than ordinary vigour and precision. The Derbyshires made a last attempt to reach a kopje which was supposed to be unoccupied, but proved to be in full possession of the enemy. Not only were artillery posted there, but riflemen were hidden behind every rock. That the loss was not entirely on our side is clear from the state of the enemy's sangars, which are literally bathed in blood.

KRUGER'S ADVICE TO BOTHA.

The escape of Louis Botha is a great disappointment. It had been hoped to end the war by one staggering blow, the effect of which would have aided the formal negotiations between the Commandant-General and those of his burghers who recognise the hopelessness of further resistance. It is said that the General consulted Mr. Kruger as to what should be done in the event of his force being surrounded, and the laconic reply was "Cut your way out."

BOTHA'S "SLIMNESS."

The "Times" correspondent furnishes a brilliant description of the severe fighting which fell on General Hamilton's Division. Generals Broadwood and Gordon moved to turn the left of the Pienaarspoort range on June 9. They had a considerable chance of success, as they had the start of the Boers, who had taken little precaution to guard their left rear. Unfortunately, the operation was stayed on Sunday owing to negotiations with Botha through his wife who went out from Pretoria. Botha took advantage of the respite to improve his position, and seized the hills which Broadwood would have taken if he had not been restrained by head quarters. On Sunday evening Botha rudely repudiated his overtures, and on Monday the second phase of Hamilton's turning movement developed. But Botha had recovered his left, and the fighting was severe. Broadwood advanced against the kopjes on his front, and Gordon's cavalry his right. Perceiving a gap in the enemy's line behind which two guns were firing shrapnel with damaging accuracy, Broadwood determined to attempt to cut this in order to break up the Boers' first line and reduce their artillery fire. "Q" Battery galloped for the gap and unlimbered.

A BOER CHARGE.

The Boers, seeing an opportunity, did what they had rarely done before. A large mounted body charged in close formation across the open up to within 600 yards of the battery and opened a murderous rifle fire. There was but one way to extricate the guns. The 12th Lancers were ordered into the open in front, where they formed and charged. The enemy did not wait long enough for the squadrons to get really home. They scattered, but ten were left dead and several wounded. The guns were saved, but the cavalry, as they rallied, came under rifle fire again. However, they had attained their object.

"SHEER TERROR OF THE SWORD."

Simultaneously another mass of Boers attempted Broadwood's right flank. The Household Cavalry wheeled out from behind a kopje and charged. The moral effect of the naked steel and the shouting troopers was too much for the enemy, who broke and fled demoralised. A hundred of them ensconced in a kraal evacuated it in sheer terror of the sword. It was a decided cavalry coup ; the enemy were scattered and broken, and our mounted infantry came up and held all the positions taken.

THE DANGER OF A SECOND SPION KOP.

Describing the attack of Hamilton's infantry the correspondent says :—For two hours the infantry lay exposed to a commanding fire of all arms. It seemed that we were about to have a repetition of Spion Kop, and that our infantry would be dislodged for want of artillery support. Casualty succeeded casualty among the prostrate men. Then with a magnificent effort Conolly hauled the 82nd Battery on to the plateau. It unlimbered amid a tornado of concentrated fire, but withstood the blast. Fifteen rounds of its shrapnel at 1,000 yards at their effect ; the 5in. guns found the position of the enemy's quick-firers, and the enemy broke. The long extended line of prostrate men who had taken punishment all day leapt to their feet, and a shimmering line of bayonets swept forward to the assault. The Boer position was taken just at nightfall. The casualties were about 100 in our infantry. The enemy evacuated all their positions completely and fell back before midnight. On Wednesday the whole force advanced to Elands River station. Part of Colonel De Lisle's corps came upon the Boers' retreating waggons, but pursuit was then impossible.

TWO HUNDRED BOERS KILLED.

According to the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent it is certain that 200 Boers were killed in the recent operations against Botha, whose force mainly consists of Cape rebels and foreigners.

THE RELEASED BRITISH OFFICERS AND MEN SUPPLIED WITH BOER ARMS.

The War Office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts :—

Pretoria, via Zeerust, June 8, 12.30 p.m.—All quiet in this town and at Johannesburg. The usual daily message was not sent yesterday as there is an interruption on the line. Over 2,000 stands of arms have been given up in Pretoria since our occupation, and these are being utilised for the released prisoners.

One hundred and forty-eight officers and 3,039 men released. Of the former 12 are in hospital, of the latter, 248. Our total losses on June 4 amounted to two men killed, one officer and 48 men wounded. About 900 prisoners were removed on June 4. This despatch, it will be noticed, was written on the 8th inst., and had to be sent via Zeerust owing to the cutting of the wire by the Free State Boers.

NAMES OF THE RELEASED OFFICERS.

Pretoria, June 18.—The following officers, who were prisoners at Pretoria, were recovered on June 6 :—

18th Hussars.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. D. Moller, Major H. A. F. Greville, Captain and Adjutant W. P. M. Pollock.

Army Veterinary Department.—Veterinary-Lieutenant F. H. Shore.

1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles.—Lieutenant B. J. Majendie, Lieutenant F. N. Crum.

2nd Battalion Dublin Fusiliers.—Captain M. P. E. Lonsdale, Lieutenant C. Gravice, Lieutenant C.T. W. Grimshaw, Second Lieutenant T. H. C. Frankland.

10th Mountain Battery Royal Garrison Artillery.—Major G. E. Bryant, Lieutenant G. D. Wheeler, Lieutenant G. R. Nugent, Lieutenant W. H. Moore, Second Lieutenant G. T. W. Webb (attached).

1st Gloucester Regiment.—Major S. Humphrey, Major W. R. P. Wallace, Captain S. Duncan, Captain Connor, Lieutenants A. Bryant, F. C. Nisbet, R. M. Davy, F. A. Brent, C. S. Knox, W. A. M. Temple, A. H. Radice, J. Ingram, P. H. Short, R. L. Beasley, Second Lieutenants W. S. MacKenzie and H. H. Smith, Lieutenant and Adjutant W. L. B. Hill, Lieutenant and Quartermaster R. J. Gray.

1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. C. Carleton, Major F. H. Maon, Captain A. R. Burrows, Lieutenants A. E. S. Herd, C. E. Southey, W. G. B. Fibbs, H. B. Holmes, A. H. C. Macgregor, and A. L. Kelly, Second Lieutenants R. J. Kentish, C. E. Kinnahan, and R. W. R. Judwine.

Rhodesian Horse.—Lieutenant A. E. Harenich.

Natal Carabineers.—Lieutenant A. J. Galwey.

2nd West Yorkshire Regiment.—Major H. Hobbs.

2nd Northumberland Fusiliers.—Major W. E. Sturges, Captains E. W. Fletcher and F. B. Morley, Second Lieutenants G. R. Wake and L. B. Colson,

2nd Dorsetshire Regiment.—Lieutenant R. W. Radcliffe.

2nd Royal Irish Rifles.—Captains A Weir, V J. Kelly, W J McWhinnie, and A. D.C. Spencer, Lieutenants E J. Christie and E. H. Sounders, Second Lieutenants L. Rodney, P. Maynard, T. Soutry, J. Bowen-Colthurst.

1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment. Captains W. G. Thomson and C. A. H. Brett, Lieutenants Barnardiston and F. Wood-Martin.

2nd Devonshire Regiment.—Major J. McWalter, Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Bullock, Lieutenant G. Smyth-Osbourne.

2nd Essex Regiment.—Lieutenant W. Bonham.

Royal Field Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Hunt.

66th Battery Royal Field Artillery.—Major W. Y. Foster, Lieutenant G. L. Butler (attached).

14th Battery Royal Field Artillery.—Major A. C. Bailward, Lieutenant A. Birch, Second Lieutenant C. Holford.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Captains D. A. H. Dick H. H. Northey, Lieutenants E. Christian, M. McConnoghey, C. Rumbold and G. Briggs.

THE WORK OF PACIFICATION.

KRUGERSDORP OCCUPIED, GUNS CAPTURED, AND A METHUEN VICTORY.

Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows to the War Office :—

Pretorea, June 20.—Hunter's advanced column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition on the 18th.

Methuen, who was escorting large convoy to Heilbron, yesterday routed force under Christian de Wet, who endeavoured to prevent his entering the little town. Methuen had only three casualties.

Baden-Powell left Pretoria to-day on return journey to Rustenburg. Country is quieting down in that direction, a state of affairs which will be materially assisted by the capture between this and Rustenburg on the 19th inst. of two guns by Hutton's Mounted Infantry from a body of the enemy under Commandant du Plessis.

Railway and telegraph communication with Capetown is now completely restored. All quiet here, and Johannesburg shops are open, and the market is daily becoming more crowded and businesslike.

(To be continued.)

HIGH COURT.—JULY 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

745 98—Pestonjee R and K—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Anandrao Venayek and others—Crawford B and Co. Craigie L and O and Little and Co.—Part heard.

261 1900—Matubhai J and M—Weljee Khimjee vs Nathu Kheraj and others.

395 1900—Maganlal and J—Nathu Kheraj and another vs Gangabai widow—Matubhai J and M.

395 99—Payne G S and M—Kikabhoy Khushall vs Charles Agnew Turner and another—Manshuklal D and J

481 99—Bicknell M and M for pauper Rudiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

485 99—Bicknell M and M—Rubiabai vs Isack Haji Ellias—In person.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Haji Seedick Haji Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D.

139 1900—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee and others—Nanu and H. For postponement.

486 99—Hiralal M and M—Hoorbai vs Sidick Gool Mahomed and others—King and Co, S B and N and B M and M.

23 98—Smitham B and N—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, W and G, S B and N, and K B Mehta.

For Trial of Issues

In the matter of the Invention and Designs Act 1888 and in the matter of Emmanuel Winters alleged patent—Bicknell M and M for Petitioner—Ahmedbhai Abdal Jaffur—Payne G S and M for E Winter.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWNE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended Long Causes.

239 1900—Crawford B and Co—Emily Roberts vs Domingos Estevao Henriques and others.

219 1900—In person—Palari Nagpal vs Narsi Nagpal and others.

Long Causes.

724 99—Little and Co—Gagaumul Ramchand and others vs Udhamall Lilaram—Ardesir H and D.

669 98—Dikshit and D—Sitaram Bhaisett Kothare vs Murarji Maojee and others—Little and Co.

27 1900—Captain and V—Francisco Domingos Fernandes vs Miguel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D.

29 1900—Bicknell M and M—Bai Fulkare vs Vizbhukhandas Venilal and others—Tyabjee D and Co, and In person for postponement.

86 1900—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Goverdhandas Motiram and others—Bhaishanker and K.

114 1900—Unwalla and P—Josi Dungersi Morarjee vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abdur Satar—Tyabjee D and Co.

9 98—Hiralal M and M—Fazludin Hafiz Ahmedin and others vs Dholandas Darianmal and another—Edgelow G and W.

286 99—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Cowasjee Motibha vs Hassonally Abdoolally—Payne G S and M.

779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdulla Koor—Jamsetjee and R.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Globe* wrote on June 17 :—

Yesterday the *Novoe Vremya* published an article which is singularly typical of the present state of public opinion in the Russian capital. The article in question is from the pen of General Kineyeff, who is Comptroller of the Household of the Grand Duches Alexandra Yossipovna, and, moreover, a *persona grata* to the Imperial Court. General Kineyeff sets his face against the present growing movement in Russia in favour of increasing the Navy. In his opinion, Russia needs not to fear the naval strength of Great Britain, and, therefore, has no need to strengthen its navy. So far as Russia is concerned, there are only two wars likely to occur within a reasonable time ; these are—a war with Germany about the Austrian succession, and a war with Great Britain. In the first case, a Russian fleet would play no part ; in the second case, Russia must build its hopes upon its land forces, and not upon its fleet, which can never compete with the Navy of Great Britain, even if Russia wished to ruin itself in the attempt. "There is a surer and cheaper way of conquerring Great Britain than by building up a gigantic navy. The whale is at present on the land on the other side of the Pamirs, and it is quite possible that at no distant future it will have to make the acquaintance of the elephant's teeth, and then it will become quite a different animal. If Russia would only set aside the fourth part of its present outlay in increasing its fleet and in strengthening its military position in China, and employ it in a well thought out and systematic preparation for the campaign beyond the Himalayas as for example, in establishing strategical operating bases and in building military roads and railways and the like, then Great Britain would adopt a different tone in speaking with Russia at this moment. Is Russia not stronger than the United States, and is not India of far greater value than Canada ?"

The frankness of the above remarks on the part of an official of high standing are in striking contrast with the assurances so frequently made by the official Press of Russia, that Russia has no designs upon India, and that such designs exist only in the fertile imaginations of English journalists. For more than two centuries the "Colossus of the North" has been advancing slowly like a huge avalanche from the frozen north to the sunny south of Asia, until it has finally reached the barriers of the Himalayas. Only last month an immense number of the new "Engelhardt" Russian field-guns were ordered to be built and despatched to the frontiers of Afghanistan. And still we asked to believe that Russia is bent upon pursuing a peaceful policy.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

An "Exchange Company" telegram, dated Tangier, June 18, says :—The Sultan has addressed a circular to the foreign representatives, stating that as France ignores his protests against encroachment, he now addresses himself to the Powers, demanding justice for the breach of the Frontier Treaty of 1845. The Sultan firmly refuses to grant one inch of ground.

A "Reuter" telegram from Tangier of June 20 states :—Hadji Mahomed el Torres, the Sultan's representative for foreign affairs at Tangier, has addressed a communication to the Powers protesting, in the name of the Sultan, against French encroachments upon Twat and Igli. The Moorish Government invokes the stipulations of the Frontier Treaty, and cals upon the Powers to intervene in order to secure justice for Morocco.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

Prompted by special information furnished by its Aden correspondent, the "Viedomosti" warns the French against the danger of too far provoking the susceptibilities of the Abyssinians in the matter of frontier demarcation.

The question of the exact delimitation of the Franco-Abyssinian boundary is again made an active order of the day by the Republican Cabinet. The French Resident in Abyssinia, under the Railway Concession, seeks to appropriate 50 superficial kilometres of territory to which France has really no legitimate claim whatever. The Negus Menelek, who has become much wiser since the instructive days of Adowa, now treasures every inch of Abyssinian territory, and then French will find it no easy task to wring this extended concession out of the obdurately unwilling Ethiopian monarch.

Menelek has latterly shown himself openly distrustful of the several railway projects laid before him by the French ; and has frequently declared, during the past six months, that his first concern is for the territorial integrity of his empire. It would appear that the Negus is not entirely ignorant of France's newly developed designs in Morocco. Menelek's chief counsellors and statesmen, without exception, fully share the patriotic views and opinions of their Sovereign, and, therefore, it behoves the French President to control and limit within reasonable bounds the ambitious demands of his countrymen in Abyssinia, and he would do well himself to cultivate more cordial and conciliatory relations with the Abyssinian ruler. The Negus and his powerful feudal chiefs have profited largely by the lessons mutually exchanged between themselves six years ago.

This admonitory advice, be it remembered, says the Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" is tendered to France by one of the inspired organs of her Russian ally.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 30th June, 1900 :—

		£
1	Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,440,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1900 to 30th June 1900	2,319,549
3	Balance to be remitted from 1st July 1900 to 31st March 1901	14,120,451

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 15, Mr. J. O'Connor asked the Secretary of State for India if he could state the total number of persons on relief works in India; how long the present famine had continued; how many persons had died from hunger and disease; and what was the number of deaths from the bubonic plague since the outbreak of the epidemic to the present date.

Lord G. Hamilton: The total number of persons on relief works in India, according to latest accounts is 5,802,000. The famine was caused by the failure of last autumn's rains, and has, therefore, lasted about seven months. It is absolutely impossible at present to form even an approximate estimate of the number of deaths which it has caused directly or indirectly. In some parts of India, where famine has been aggravated by cholera and small-pox, the mortality, I fear, has been very heavy; in other large districts, where the famine is equally severe, but has not been associated with wholesale epidemic disease, the efforts of the Government of India and its organisation of relief have been so successful that the death-rate is hardly above normal. The total number of reported plague deaths from 1896, when the epidemic began down to last April was 358,685—that is to say, about one death per annum to every 3,000 living inhabitants of India. At the present moment the plague mortality in Bombay is lower than at any period in the three preceding years.

Mr. J. O'Connor asked whether the noble lord would be able to give the number of deaths that had occurred from famine.

Lord G. Hamilton: I hope the hon. gentleman will recollect that the area covered by famine contains 61,000,000 people, and that the number of Europeans and of officials in that district is very small. He will see that, necessarily, a considerable time must elapse before anything like adequate statistics can be obtained, but I shall accelerate the collecting of information as far as I can, and I shall see that it is published as soon as possible.

Mr. W. Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India if his attention had been called to the report of Dr. Kloptsch, administrator of the fund raised in New York for the relief of distress in India, and whether he had any information to the effect, as stated in the report, that vultures, dogs, and jackals had been found devouring human bodies left unburied; and whether, in view of the suffering caused by famine and plague throughout India at present, the Government would recommend at once the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the best and speediest method of dealing with the state of affairs now existing in her Majesty's Indian Empire.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have seen the telegram of Dr. Kloptsch, and have read similar statements in one or two of the numerous reports that have reached me. These statements only apply to the districts, limited in number, I am glad to say, where cholera and small-pox have attacked the famine camps, thus forming a combination which for the moment baffles any administrative palliation. A Commission of great weight and authority was appointed in 1897 to report on the best method of dealing with famine in India, and its suggestions, which were published in 1898 after a most elaborate and searching inquiry, have been of great value; another similar Commission was appointed in 1898 to deal with the plague, and has produced a very important and exhaustive report, part of which only has yet been published. I do not therefore propose at present to advise the appointment of a Royal Commission, though it may hereafter be dvisable, when the present epidemics are over, to utilise the experience gained by making it the subject of further reports.

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the Government proposed to wait until millions of people met their death by starvation before they would inquire as to a remedy.

Lord G. Hamilton: I hope the monsoon which has begun will very shortly put an end to the famine. I think the hon. gentleman will see that it is quite impossible with only a limited number of officials at our disposal to ask them to put on one side the more pressing work of ministering to the wants of the distressed in order to make inquiries and ascertain statistics. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Redmond asked whether the noble lord would urge on the Government the desirability of raising at once whatever money might be necessary in order to put an end to this scandel and give some relief to the people.

Lord G. Hamilton: It is not a question of money. (Here here.) The only method by which you can deal with the enormous number of people who are suffering from hunger over great areas is to aggregate them in camps in healthy sites. Unfortunately, in the west of India there has been no rain for the last seven months, and the diffi culty is not so much the scarcity of food as the purity of the water. If cholera attacks in its worst form one of the camps it so terrifies the people that they fly in all directions, carrying with them the germs of disease and dying by the roadsides and in the ditches. And the difficulty does not end there even, because not only does the panic affect the people who are congregated in the camps, but it affects the hospital assistants camp followers, and camp scavengers. I believe that on more than one occasion the European officer after a panic has found himself with but few assistants in the presence of the dead and dying, all the rest having fled. It is due to such a state of things, and not to a lack of money, that the difficulty arises.

Mr. W. Redmond said the noble lord had not said whether it would not be possible by the application of money, by the employment of a sufficient number of assistants—

The Speaker: Order, order. This is now becoming a debate. The hon. member must give notice of any further question.

Mr. W. Redmond: With great respect, I desire simply to ask a question—

The Speaker: The hon. member is proceeding to debate the answer given. This is not proper.

Mr. W. Redmond: Oh, of course not. You spend 60 millions of money on war and let the people of India die of famine.

Sir. W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received a memorial from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce affirming the responsibility of this country for the well-being of the people of India, and urging her Majesty's Government to at once invite Parliament to vote an Imperial grant in relief of the Indian famine; and whether he would state what reply, had been given to the memorialists.

Lord G. Hamilton: I received about a month ago a memorial from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce the purport of which is correctly stated in the hon. member's question. My reply was to the effect that the Government of India had undertaken to prevent deaths from famine and to relieve suffering, so far as those objects could be attained by the expenditure of money and the administrative machinery at their disposal; that they had been informed that if their financial resources should prove insufficient to carry out this undertaking, her Majesty's Government would be ready to give help in whatever form might be thought most advisable, and that, having regard to what the famine had already cost and might be expected to cost on the one hand, and to the state of the Indian finances on the other, there seemed to be at present no reason to apprehend that such help would be required.

Mr. J. O'Connor asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the Government to vote a sum of money for the relief of the famine-stricken people of India.

Mr. Balfour: I do not think there are sufficient grounds at present for initiating the great change of policy which the hon. gentleman suggests.

Sir W. Wenderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would state to which Native States advances of money had been made to help them in dealing with the famine, and what the amount had been in each case.

Lord G. Hamilton: On May 31 I telegraphed to India for a detailed statement of advances made to Native States for famine purposes, but I have not yet recived the figures up to date. Papers which have come before me show that some time back there had been advanced to States in Rajpootana 250,000l., to States in Central India 5,0,000l., to States in Kathiawar 50,000l., to States in the Central Provinces 20,000l. A famine loan of 500,000l. has also been sanctioned for the Hyderabad State under the guarantee of the Indian Government.

Sir H. Fowler asked the Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the appeal made by the Viceroy of India to the Lord Mayor of London for charitable contributions on behalf of the sufferers by the famine in India, the time had arrived for asking Parliament for a grant from Imperial funds to the Indian Exchequer.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Viceroy's letter was intended to give information as to the purposes to which the money subscribed had been applied, the good results obtained, and the need of further subscriptions for the same objects. But it does not affect the question whether the financial resources of India are sufficient for the task which the Government of that country has undertaken in connection with the relief of famine, a task which, as the right hon. gentleman is aware, is distinct from that to which the money raised by subscription is applied. As to the financial resources of the Government of India, I may state that we have in this country an untouched borrowing power of 9,000,000l., a portion of which I propose to utilise next month.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether medical authorities in India had condemned the practice of collecting together people seeking famine relief in large camps, which were specially liable to attacks of epidemic disease, instead of distributing them near their own homes; whether Mr. Monteath, Chief Secretary to Government, had reported that it was undoubtedly true that there was not sufficient establishment in India to deal adequately with the demands for relief and that it was not supposed that the rules and orders of Government were perfectly carried out; and whether the India Office still considered that the resources of India were sufficient to deal with the famine.

Sir H. Fowler said he desired to ask a supplementary question, as the noble lord had not really answered the question he had put to him. He had asked whether there was to be a grant from the Imperial to the Indian Exchequer, and the noble lord in reply, spoke about the borrowing powers of the Indian Government.

Lord G. Hamilton: I pointed out that the Indian Government have in this country borrowing powers to the extent of 9,000,000l. Any grant made by the Imperial Government towards India must be made by loan, and therefore I assumed my right hon. friend would gather that it was only reasonable that the Indian Government should try to realise its own resources before it came to Parliament.

Mr. Maclean: Does the noble lord say that the Viceroy of India does not use the resources at his disposal for the relief of the famine, though the people are dying by thousands?

Lord G Hamilton: I did not say anything of the kind. In reply to the question of the hon. gentleman on the paper I have to say that I am not aware that the opinion of medical authorities in India is against large relief works. It is, of course, obvious that there are some disadvantages in collecting the sufferers from famine in large camps, but the system is, on the whole, working well and appears to be the only one under which relief on a large scale can be effectively supervised. I have no knowledge of any such report as that which is attributed in the question to a secretary of the Bombay Government. I have reason to believe that, although there must be much misery and distress connected with so unparalleled a drought, the resources of the Indian Government, as matters now stand, are equal to the task undertaken by that Government in respect of the famine.

BRITISH CAVALRY IN INDIA.

In reply to Sir C. Dilke, Lord G. Hamilton said: The Government of India anticipate that by the end of this month the whole of the British cavalry in India will be armed with magazine carbines. At present one regiment still carries single-loaders.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY BILL (ANNUITIES).

On Tuesday, June 19. The House went into Committee on this Bill, Mr. J. W. Lowther in the chair.

Mr. Caldwell moved: "That it is expedient to authorise the creation of annuities to be charged on and payable out of the Revenues of India in lieu of the sum of money amounting to 34,859,217l. 17s. 6d. agreed upon for the purchase by the Secretary of State in Council of India of the undertaking of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the payment of any costs and expenses incurred by the said Secretary of State under any Act of the present session for vesting the said undertaking in the said Secretary of State in Council of India; and also any costs, charges, and expenses obtaining and passing the said Act not provided by the surplus profits arising from the said undertaking for the half-year ending the 30th day of June, 1900."

Mr. Gibson Bowles said he did not dispute the propriety of the purchase of this railway, or the method by which it was effected, but be should like to ask the Secretary of State for India what was the period for which these annuities would run, whether they would include a sinking fund, and whether there were any charges on the revenues of the United Kingdom. In the case of a Bill like this, where 35,000,000l. was concerned, he thought the House should have been supplied beforehand with information in some printed form in regard to it.

Lord G. Hamilton said this was a Bill for the acquisition by the Government of India of a great railway by means of an arrangement which he was glad to say would be financially advantageous to the Government. The Government of India had the option of acquiring this property by two methods of purchase, either by paying a lump sum or by annuity, and they had a adopted the latter system for convenience. In fact they had pursued an analogous course to that adopted in the case of all Bills by which they had in past years acquired possession of similar undertakings. The annuity was to run for 50 years and included a sinking fund. No charge whatsoever would be placed on the revenues of this country. The words in the latter part of the motion were inserted because it was possible that the surplus profits of this line, which passed at once into the hands of the Government, might not be sufficient to meet all the expenses of this Act. He quite agreed with his hon. friend that when a transaction of this magnitude was brought before the House it should be done in such a way that hon. members might understand what they were about. (Hear, hear.) This was a private Bill, and therefore he was not, in that sense, responsible for the method by which it was introduced to the House; if he had known that it was coming before the House he would have taken care that in some way or other this resolution was so far brought to the notice of hon. members that they would have understood the nature of the transaction.

Mr. E. Robertson hoped it would be possible to proceed with this Bill, which was really a great measure in the direction of the nationalisation of railways, as if it were a public and not a private Bill. Was it not possible, he asked, to change the order of procedure.

The Chairman said that objection ought to have been taken before the Bill had been read a second time.

Mr. Ellis said he wished to enter the strongest possible protest against the procedure which had been adopted in the case of this Bill.

After some remarks from Mr. Lewis, the resolution was agreed to, and was reported to the House.

On Thursday, June 21 on the report of the financial resolution in connection with this Bill, after some remarks from Mr. Ellis, Mr. E. Robertson asked whether the Secretary of State for India could anticipate what the future history of the Bill would be. He thought it was most important that the House should exercise some discretion in the matter, either directly or through the agency of a select committee.

Lord G. Hamilton thought there was still some misunderstanding with regard to the Bill. As a matter of fact, it would not have been necessary to apply to Parliament in order to acquire possession of this railway. Contracts were made and sanctioned in Acts of Parliament passed many years ago, which enabled the East India Company to enter into negotiations with certain bodies, which were afterwards constituted railway bodies, for guaranteeing the interest on their capital and for an option of purchase. He was informed by his legal advisers that that option of purchase could be exercised, and that all the arrangements could be made so far as the purchase was concerned. But the stock of this railway was largely held by trustees, and he was informed that unless some special arrangement was made in connection with annuities it would be very difficult for trustees to hold their stock hereafter. The transaction was quiet simple and above board, and he was ready to agree to any procedure that might be desired provided it would not delay the conclusion of the business. But he was bound by the forms and practice of the House. It was a private Bill, and he understood that it would go to the chairman of Ways and Means; he assumed that it was not opposed, and that it would in the ordinary course come back to that House without going to a committee. The resolution was agreed to.

INDIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

In answer to Mr. Buchanan, Lord George Hamilton said:—All expenses, ordinary and extraordinary, of any Indian troops who may be despatched to Hong Kong and China will be borne entirely by the Imperial Governmet.

THE AMEER OF CABUL.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary of State for India whether the Ameer of Cabul had forbidden the export of horses to and the import of salt from India; and whether the Government of India had any means of checking such action on the part of a Prince who received a subsidy from the Indian Treasury.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Government of India has received reports from its agents which seem to confirm the action imputed to the Ameer in the hon. member's question. As regards the second question, the hon. member is aware that the Ameer is a sovereign who is independent in the conduct of his internal administration.

TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM THE INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Maclean asked the Secretary for India if he could say what was now the total strength of the British and native troops withdrawn from the Indian establishment for service elsewhere, including the troops under orders for China, and whether the Government of India was taking any steps to supply the places of those troops.

Lord G. Hamilton: The total strength of British and native troops withdrawn from the Indian establishments for service elsewhere, including all troops now under orders for China, is approximately 16,000. We hope that the British troops from India now serving in South Africa will shortly return to India, but, so far, no steps have been taken to replace the native troops serving abroad.

INDIA AND MILITARY CHARGES.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary for India whether, looking to the use that was being made of Indian troops for imperial purposes in South Africa and China, and looking also to the distressed condition of India, the Government would take into early consideration the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure as to the apportionment of charge between India and the Imperial Exchequer.

Lord G. Hamilton: I agree with the hon. baronet that no time should be lost in coming to a decision on the recommendations of this Commission. I am already in communication with the departments concerned, and I hope shortly to be able to conclude the whole matter.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir W. Wedderburn asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, looking to the Viceroy's statement that the famine in India exceeded in intensity any previously recorded visitation, he would arrange for the Indian Budget to be brought forward at an early data.

Mr. Balfour was understood to say that the Budget would be taken at the ordinary time.

Mr. Maclean asked the right hon. gentleman whether there was any special reason why the Indian Budget should be delayed until the last days of the session. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Balfour: No, there is no special reason.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state at what date the explanatory memorandum of the Iddian Financial Statement will be issued to members; and, will the total figures be expressed in ten of rupees, so as to allow of comparison with previous statements.

Lord G. Hamilton: The explanatory memorandum is in the press, and will be issued to members as early as possible. The total figures will be expressed in pounds, so as to allow of a comparison of the figures in the Estimates with those in the accounts. The figures in the return of net income and expenditure from 1888-89 to the present time, which has just been presented, have been re-cast, and shown in pounds in order to facilitate a comparison of the accounts during that period.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Lewis M'Iver—To ask the Secretary of State for India: If he can state the names and rank of the officials in the several departments who have been held to share in the responsibility for the failure of justice in the case of the West Kent Regt. at Rangoon, and in what form in each instance has the Government of India marked its disapproval. (Friday, June 22.)

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether, having regard to the continuance of the condition of affairs in India arising out of the famine, and in view of the desirability that a convenient opportunity should be given to the House to discuss questions of vital interest to the people of India under the present circumstances, he will arrange to take the Indian Budget at an earlier date this session than is usually the case. (Friday, June 22.)

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, June 13.

Royal Marines—Major J H Bor C M G Royal Marine Art is appointed acting assistant adjutant general Royal Marines with the temporary rank of lieutenant colonel while so employed; Capt E H Morres is appointed acting deputy assistant adjutant general Royal Marines.

June 14.

Clerk A F Weston has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in her Majesty's fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infy—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains on augmentation:—W T Cresswell Jones, T B Luard, N A W Scott.

June 15.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieutenants have been confirmed as sub-lieutenants in her Majesty's fleet:—C S Forbes M H S Macdonald, A E Dixie, L M Darbyshire, J Jones, C W Round-Turner, G P Legard, R E Marcon, J A Fellows, E L Cardale, W H W Phillips, G C Dickens.

June 16.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Lieut E P Powell has been plaeed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of commander.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Sept 15 1887 Chief Boatswain G Trice has been granted the rank of lieutenant on retirement. The undermentioned boatswains have been promoted to the rank of chief boatswain in her Majesty's fleet:—C A Hocking, J C Swayne.

June 18.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870 Capt J M McQuhae C B has been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

WAR OFFICE, June 19.

3rd Dragoon Guards—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Lieut R S Pearson from 4th batt the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt which appeared in the "Gazette" of May 22, 1900 is cancelled.

4th Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut C F Hunter to be lieut, vice H T McClellan promoted.

4th Hussars—Capt A L Trevor-Boothe to be adjutant vice Capt R W R Barnes whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Dep Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Capt M Spencer from the Army Ordnance Dept to be captain district officer; Capt district officer M Spencer is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut R E T Hogg is seconded for service with the Hyderabad Contingent; Supernumerary Lieut C W Scott to be lieutenant on augmentation. The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants:—Lieut G D Mann from the Prince of Wales's Own Norfolk Art; Lieut M C A Rickards from the Clare Arty; Second Lieut H Bull from the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Art; Lieut R Oldershaw from the 1st Cheshire and Carnarvonshire Volunteer Art and from Corporal Imperial Yeomanry; Second Lieut S M Anderson from 1st Dorsetshire Volunteer Art; F C D Burton gentleman late lieutenant Cork Art to be second lieutenant The officer appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Gazette of June 1 1900 should have been described as Lieut K H Gregory from the Devon Art and not as therein stated.

Royal Garrison Art—The undermentioned lieutenants to be divisional adjutants C S S Curteis vice Capt H L Griffin who has vacated that appointment; R B Crofton vice Capt A Ellershaw who has vacated that appointment; Capt H B Mayne from the Seconded List, to be adjutant, vice Capt. T L Coxhead D S O who has vacated that appointment The undermentioned officers to be second lieutenants Capt T M Sheppard from the Tipperary Art; Lieut C L S Upton from 1st City of London Volunteer Art; Lieut E S Graham from 1st City of London Volunteer Art; Second Lieut J Ormrod from 9th Lancashire Volunteer Art and from General Tucker's Scouts.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Supernumerary Capt A C Bell to be capt vice F J Heyworth promoted The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Capt F H de Kierzkoski-Steuart is antedated to Jan 9 1900 vice E F Clayton seconded.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

The appointment in the "Gazette" of June 8 1900 of Co H Kilgour to command the 35th Regimental District (the Royal Sussex Regt) should not have been described as temporary.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—Lieut G D Broughton is seconded for service in South Africa. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A L Field on augmentation; C J Torrie on augmentation; A Boxwell vice R H W Brewis promoted; L de V FitzGerald vice H P Creagh-Osborne promoted; E J de Pentheny O'Kelly vice D A L Day promoted; S S Butler vice R F Meiklejohn promoted.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut B I H Adler from 2nd Volunteer batt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut R W Macnaghten promoted dated May 5 1900 but not to carry pay or allowances prior to June 20 1900.

The King's Liverpool Regt—The promotions to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants are antedated to March 21 1900 as follows:—F J Langdon, vice T W Sheppard seconded; G M P Hawthorn F R Ewart The promotions to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants are antedated as follows:—C L Harford to Feb 17 1900 vice T W Sheppard seconded for service in South Africa; H C Owen to Feb 28 1900 vice C L Partmiter promoted The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut L R Schuster is vice V T Bailey promodted.

The East Yorkshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of second Lieut J R Key is antedated to Dec 30 1899 vice A H Wilson appointed adjutant.

The Leicestershire Regt—Capt A H Wilkinson is seconded for special service in South Africa.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—R R Challenor from the Connaught Rangers on augmentation; O D Blunt from the Connaught Rangers on augmentation; W E Sykes from the York and Lancaster Regt on augmentation; B C De Gex from the East Lancashire Regt on augmentation; M Middleton from the York and Lancaster Regt vice C M Brunker promoted; D T Seckham from the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt) vice O D Blunt seconded for special service in South Africa; H T Manley from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers vice A C Adair appointed adjutant. Lieut M J Hamilton is seconded for service in South Africa.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Lieut M E Lloyd from 3rd batt the Northamptonshire Regt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut C A Ball-Acton seconded.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut R W H Mitchell is antedated to March 16, 1900 vice S J Somerville seconded.

The Worcestershire Regt—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W K Peake from Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt in succession to Major C R R Malone adjutant of Volunteers; J S J Baumgartner from the East Lancashire Regt vice H de B Hovell promoted; F M E Kennedy from Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf vice J S J Baumgartner seconded for special service in South Africa; H A Fulton from the Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt on augmentation; A D Green from the Essex Regt on augmentation; R P H Monro from the Devonshire Regt on augmentation.

The Hampshire Regt—Capt W D Bewsher to be adjutant vice Capt B H Boucher who has resigned that appointment.

The South Staffordshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut E Milford is antedated to Oct 14 1899 vice J S S Dunlop seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Supernumerary Capt O P S Ingham to be captain vice Brevet Major H K Harley D S O transferred to 7th Hussars. The name of Second Lieut H J Huddleston is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of May 25 1900.

The Essex Regt—Capt C E Maguire since deceased from 4th batt to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut A G Pratt appointed adjutant. Second Lieut C E Maguire since deceased is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Sherwood Foresters Derbyshire Regt—The undermentioned officers are seconded for service in South Africa:—Capt W R Marshall Lieut J F Ritchie. Supernumerary Capt C Didham to be captain vice H W Poyntz seconded. Supernumerary Capt P W Anderson to be captain vice C R Crofton Atkins seconded The promotions to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants are antedated as follows:—H W Poyntz to Feb 15 1900 vice A K Slessor seconded C R Mortimore adjutant to Feb 15 1900.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—Lieut K Z P Macaulay is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut E C Halton is seconded for service in South Africa.

The Manchester Regiment—Lieut R J A Terry from the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt to be captain vice B A Wright seconded. Sergt Maj W I Cordon to be quarter master with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honry Lieut W Bular seconded.

The Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt—Segt Maj J Aherne from the Buffs East Kent Regt to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant vice Honry Capt J Couch retired.

The Highland Light Inf—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Capt N A Jarvie from 4th battation which appeared in Gazette of May 1 1900 is cancelled.

The Gordon Highlanders—Supernumeray Capt. G. E. E G. Cameron to be captain vice St J Meyrick killed in action.

The West India Regt—The promotions to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants are antedated as follow:—J S Laddell to May 1 1900 vice C P Greig seconded; E V Moore to May 5 1900 vice J H Stewarth promoted.

Army Service Corps—The undermentioned officers are placed on retired pay.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J A Boyd C B; Lieut Col and Brevet Col M Graham.

Royal Home Counties Reserve Regt—Capt R L C Birch Reserve of Officers to be captain.

Royal Rifles Reserve Regt—Capt C M Brackett Reserve of Officers to be captain.

Royal Southern Reserve Regt—Capt E W Clark Reserve of Officers to be captain.

Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt—Major A Lumb Reserve of Officers to be major.

Royal Scottish Reserve Regt—Major R J Romanes Reserve of Officers to be major To be captains:—Capt O E Tatham Reserve of Officers; Capt B L J Goff Reserve of Officers The appointment of G W Hutt Esq late lieutenant the Royal Scots (Lothian Regt) as captain with the temporary rank of captain in the Army is cancelled.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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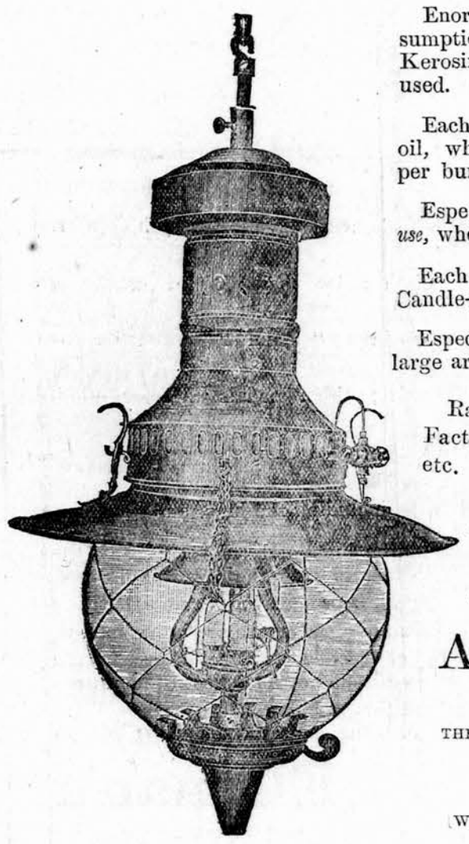

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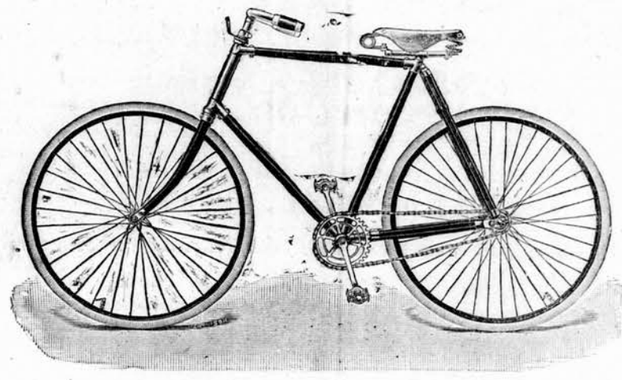

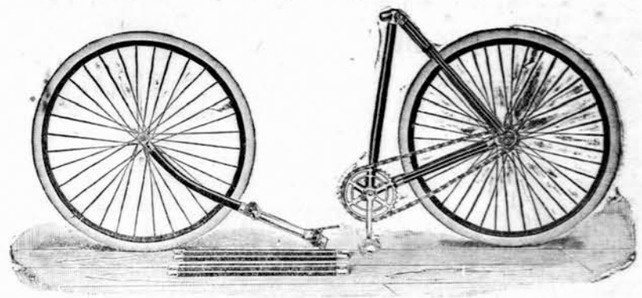

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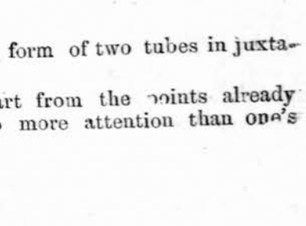

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